

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1829.

No. 42.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on *Thursday the 20th of August next*, at the late dwelling of JOHN GALLOWAY, deceased, the following property, viz: a variety of *HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN*

FURNITURE,

including one Bureau, a Book-case, with Desk and Drawers, Looking-glasses, a case of Drawers, Tables, Stoves, together with a Cooking-stove, an eight day Clock, Settee, Kettles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Six head of Horses,

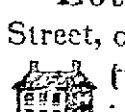
one Waggon, with two sets of Ladders, Horse-gears, one Carriage with two sets of Harness, three Ploughs, a Cultivator, and Harrow, three Saddles, the remains of an old Carriage, five Cows, three Hogs, Wheat, Rye and Corn by the Bushel, Hay by the ton, Corn in the field, Rye Straw by the bundle, &c.

THE REAL ESTATE of said deceased, will be sold on *Friday the 21st*, at the same place, consisting of *Lot No. 18*, and one-third of *Lot No. 203*, fronting on Baltimore street, on which is erected a large and commodious

 **Brick dwelling house,** and convenient **Barn**; and on the same lot a two-story **FRAME DWELLING HOUSE**, with a Kitchen, and Bake-oven attached to it, which can be purchased separately, with the convenience of stabling, or all together. There is a well of water on the lot.

—ALSO—

Lot No. 212, on the same

 **Street, on which are erected two back Brick buildings and Stable**, which can be purchased separately, or together.—There is also a well of water belonging to this property.

—ALSO—

The following pieces of Land will be sold at the same time:

No. 1, a Lot of Ground,

situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of David Ziegler and others, containing 6 acres and 122 perches.

No. 2, a Lot of Ground,

situate in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. and others, containing 3 acres and 74 perches.

No. 3, a Lot of Ground,

situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Robert Taylor and others, containing 3 acres & 8 perches.

No. 4, a Lot of Ground,

situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Samuel Hutchinson and others, containing 2 acres and 95 perches.

—ALSO—

Lots No. 5 & 6, equally divided of a piece of land containing in the whole sixteen acres and forty nine perches, adjoining lands of Thomas C. Miller, and others.

—ALSO—

The interest of the said deceased in **25 Acres**, partly Wood-land, situate in Franklin township, commonly known by the **Glebe land**.

Terms made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS J. COOPER, }
JOHN S. GALLOWAY, }

July 28. 18

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN GALLOWAY, deceased, late of the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, are requested to make payment to the Subscribers without delay; and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are required to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be excluded.

THOMAS J. COOPER, }
JOHN S. GALLOWAY, }

July 28. 46

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 24th day of August next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1829.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

PETER ZIMMERMAN,

deceased, viz: the Heirs of Joseph Zimmerman, deceased, to wit: Hetty, Peter, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Joseph, Ann, Catharine, and Henry (all minors except Hetty) and Nancy, intermarried with David Eicker, Barbara, intermarried with David Weaver, she being now deceased, leaving children, to wit: Mary, Henry, Elizabeth, Barbara, David, Peter, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, and Nancy Weaver, (and children of Intestate) Mary, intermarried with Henry Weldy, Samuel, Esther, Elizabeth, Juliann, Susanna, intermarried with John Arthur, and Peter and John Carpenter, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of August next*, to accept or refuse to accept the real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

July 28. 41

TRIAL LIST, FOR AUGUST TERM, 1829.

John Hisky	vs. Conrad Weaver.
Wm. Sadler, use of P. Beisel,	vs. Nicholas Group.
Eman'l Ziegler, Esq. vs. Henry Myers.	
Henry Miller, and Caroline his wife, use of John Cocky & W. Wills, Executors of John C. Cocky	vs. John Shriver.
Valentine Fehl,	vs. Mary Warren, Jas. Byrnes & J. Ewing.
Hamilton Selix	vs. Mary Warner, Jas. Byrnes & J. Ewing.
Dan'l Bollinger, use of Martin Keller,	vs. John Breneshols, with notice.
Jesse Comly, Atty. in fact for Elenora Howell, Survivor, &c.	vs. J. Wierman's Ex'r.
Andrew Stewart	vs. Rank of Gettysburg.
David Pollock	vs. Philip Myers.
Mary Tawney	vs. J. Tate & J. Bowman.
T. Cover, for Dep'ty Sheriff's use,	vs. Upton Norris and John Reek.
Wm. Fletcher	vs. Charles Tierston.
Henry Bishop	vs. Conrad Snyder.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,	vs. George Myers.
Same,	vs. D. Bear & A. Lentz.
Same,	vs. G. Salzgeber, J. Beecher & J. Tate.
Same,	vs. S. Taggart, Jas. Gourley, J. Reever, & J. Bowman.
Same,	vs. J. J. N. Deatrick.
Same,	vs. Peter Spangler, & Daniel Wollet.
Thomas Thompson	vs. John Cobean.
Jacob Lefever	vs. Jacob Gardner.
Same	vs. Samc.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

SAM'L EICHELBERGER,

deceased, to wit: on Polly, Samuel, Susannah, intermarried with Henry Rudesell, Elizabeth, Jacob, Ann, Catharine, and Lydia Eichelberger, and Grand Children, the Children of Adam Eichelberger, deceased, viz: Catharine and Elizabeth Eichelberger, and the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *Fourth Monday of August next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

July 28. 41

To Printers & Publishers

THE Subscriber having added the Manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able, from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear any proportion to the reduction in the prices of type. But the reduction has been "induced" by competition, and an overbearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hands in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice.—In the choice of Book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability. He also keeps a complete Printer's Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing Office at very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash:—

Six lines Pica,	Long Primer,	0 40
& all larger, \$0 30	Bourgeois,	0 46
Double Pica, to	Brevier,	0 56
5 lines Pica, 0 32	Minion,	0 70
Great Primer, 0 54	Nonpareil,	0 99
English, 0 36	Leads,	0 30
Pica, 0 36	Quotations,	0 30
Small Pica, 0 38		

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion. Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per lb.

A Book of Specimens will shortly be published.

STEREOTYPING will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner, as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the State of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, who will give the above 3 conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to \$2 50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE,

Corner of Crown and Callowhill-streets.

Philadelphia, August 4.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 25th day of August next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said company for the ensuing year. By Order,

DAVID WILKS, Sec'y.

July 28. 12

Mt. Pleasant Volunteers, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at the house of Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown, on *Saturday the 22d inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. in full uniform.

G. ECKENRODE, 1st Lieut.

August 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WM. BRANNON, deceased, late of Menallen township, are requested to call with the Subscriber, and discharge the same, on or before the *20th inst.* and those who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES BLECKLY, Ex'r.

August 4.

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Mt. Pleasant Volunteers, ATTENTION!

AN ELECTION will be held at the house of Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown, on *Saturday the 22d inst.* between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. to elect one CAPTAIN, in the room of Capt. G. COWDER, resigned.

J. SANDERS, Brig. Insp.

August 11.

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GRAND CELEBRATION.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.

Agreeably to the arrangements previously announced, the citizens assembled in Monument Square on Saturday morning for the purpose of celebrating the day which marked the completion of a full century since a name and a place were allotted to the City of Baltimore. The elevation in front of the eastern end of the Court House was occupied with rows of seats, for the accommodation of those who were specially invited to be present on the occasion, including His Excellency Governor MARTIN and Aids, Messrs. CARROLL and LOCKERMAN, the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-Road Company, the Reverend Clergy, the Judges of the Courts, the members of the Juvenile Associations, and others. In the centre of the elevation was erected the rostrum for the Orator of the day. It was surmounted by a portrait of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, encircled with the following inscription.

"The only Surviving Signer, July 4, 1776."

CARROLL.

Over the portrait was inscribed in large characters the motto—
AGRICULTURE—COMMERCE—MANUFACTURES.

At each end of the elevation was placed a staff bearing the Star-spangled Banner.

The exercises of the day were opened by music from a full band stationed in the rear, playing "*Lafayette's welcome*." After which the Reverend Mr. SERRIN advanced to the front of the rostrum, and uttered a Prayer in which piety of sentiment and appropriate allusions to the peculiar occasion were happily blended. At the termination of this service, the band played "*Hail Columbia*." The Orator of the Day, WM. GEORGE REAP, Esq. then arose, and commenced the delivery of an Address which was listened to throughout with great attention, and at intervals marked with the general plaudits of the auditors.

At the conclusion of the Address, the band performed *Washington's March* and *Funkie Doodle*, when the exercises in the Square were terminated.

RAIL-ROAD PROCESSION.

About half past nine o'clock the Procession preparatory to the laying of the *First Stone* of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail road was formed at the Masonic Hall in St. Paul's street. The line of march was taken up in the following order. A corps of Pioneers took the front, bearing on their shoulders their Axes, Picks and Spades.—Succeeding these was a waggon bearing the *First Stone*, and the apparatus necessary for its removal and deposit at its destined spot. On one side of the Stone was inscribed the date, "*August 8, 1829*," and on the other the initials of the Company, "*B. S. R. R.*" The top of the Stone bore a like inscription.

The Principal Engineer, W. F. Small, Esq. followed, supported by the assistant engineer, bearing the various instruments of the profession. The association of Stone Masons and Bricklayers followed next, wearing appropriate badges and aprons. The handsome banner of the association was borne in its front.

The *Masonic Fraternity* came next, attended by Marshals on foot and horseback, in the order of procession published in the Gazette of Friday last.

The Juvenile Association, distinguished by their appropriate banners, and conducted by their marshals, closed the line of procession. The procession moved through the streets

which had been designated, and at about eleven o'clock reached the spot in the vicinity of the Falls Turnpike road where the Susquehanna Rail-road was to be formally commenced.

The spot selected for the laying of the *First Stone* was a short distance west of the Turnpike, and south of the first gate, on a piece of gently rising ground.

From this point a section of the Rail-road had been graduated in a northern direction for the distance of a quarter or a half mile. Immediately in the vicinity of the spot prepared for the reception of the Stone, was erected a platform with seats and a rostrum, handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, &c. At one end was erected a flag staff bearing the American flag, and beneath it were placed the portraits of Washington, Jefferson, and other worthies of the Revolution. At either end of the rear of the platform was the representation of a turret, surmounted by a Rail-road Car bearing a banner. That on the left hand was inscribed "1729," and that on the right, "1829." In front of the turret were tablets with the following inscription:

	1729.	1829.
Population	43.	80,000.
Area	60.	9,300.
Acres.		Acres.

As the procession approached the platform, the several bodies arranged themselves in front, and the Governor and Suite, the officers of the Rail-Road Company and of the Masonic Fraternity, the Orator, the Reverend Clergy, and others, repaired to the seats allotted to them on the platform. While the Stone was preparing for removal from the car to its intended place of deposit, some appropriate airs were performed by the band. The Stone was then lowered into its place by the Association of Stone-Masons and Bricklayers. A Prayer suited to the occasion was then delivered by the Rev. Grand Chaplain WILLIAMS; after which the President of the Rail-road Company, GEO. WINCHESTER, Esq. made a short explanatory address. The officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland then advanced to the Stone, which was adjusted by Col. WILLIAM STEWART, Deputy Grand Master, in due masonic form. The Gavel used for this purpose was the identical instrument employed by George Washington, in laying the corner stone of the Capitol at the seat of the General Government.

A prayer was now delivered by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds of Harrisburg; which was succeeded by the reading of the silver inscription plate by the Grand Marshal. The deposits were then placed in the cavity of the Stone, consisting of the inscription plate, and a glass jar containing the newspapers of the day, coins bearing date nearest to the present period, &c. The upper stone was then affixed and cemented by the association, and the officers of the Grand Lodge then resumed their seats on the platform. The Orator of the day, E. L. Finley, Esq. then rose and delivered an address which is spoken of as an effort of talent richly meriting the high praise which it elicited. The Orator in the course of his remarks gave a succinct and well arranged historical sketch of the city of Baltimore and state of Maryland, which imparted an increased interest to his address.

The ceremonies being ended, the line of march was again taken up.—The Procession passed along the section of the Road now graduated, and descended the hill, crossed Jones' Falls, at the turnpike gate, and came down on the east side of the Falls, passing the *Lanvale Cotton Factory*, to the *York Turnpike*. Entering the city by this avenue, it passed down Gay to Baltimore street, and thence to the *Masonic Hall*, where it was dismissed.

BOLIVAR—Letters from Bogota state confidently that Bolivar has consented to be crowned, and that negotiations are going on with the French Government for settling the succession on a Bourbon prince. The Crown of Bolivar, it is said, is now preparing in Europe, and as the recent visit of the Duke of Orleans and his son, the *Prince de Chartres*, to England, is to have had for its object an introduction to Donna Maria de Gloria, it is supposed the prince will become the Emperor of the Brazils. Bolivar having in view the conquest of Peru, it will suit his views to have his empire bounded by the Brazils, and to see the two crowns united on his successor. [Very doubtful.]

From the Atlantic Souvenir, for 1829.
THE DEAF AND DUMB AT PRAYERS.
If sweet it is to see the babe kneel by its mother's side,
And hush its brief and holy prayer at hush of eventide;
And sweet to mark the blooming youth, at morning's purple ray,
Breathe incense of the heart to Him who ruleth night and day;
How doth the bosom's secret pulse with strong emotion swell,
And tender, pitying thoughts awake, which language cannot tell,
When you mute train, who meekly bow beneath adoration's rod.
Whose lip may never speak to man, pour forth the soul to God.
They have no garment for the thought that springs to meet its sire;
No tone to flush the glowing cheek, or fan devotion's fire;
Yet surely to the Eternal Throne the spirit's sigh may soar
As free as if the wing of speech its hallowed burden bore.
Were language their's, perchance their tale of treasure'd grief and fear,
Might cold or unresponsive fall, even on brother's ear,
So may they grave upon their minds, in youth's unfolding day,
'Tis better to commune with Heaven, than with their fellow clay.
The pomp of words doth sometimes clog the spirit's upward flight,
But in the silence of their souls is one long Sabbath-light;
If God doth in that temple dwell, their fancied loss is gain,
Yet perfect listeners to His voice! say, is our pity vain?

Woman.—Woman's feelings, sooner matured than man's, more early sink to decay. Ripened by habit, and warmly sensitive by temperament, the age of twenty, when comes the first free budding of a man's spirit, and the first free gush of his careless and generous heart, often, too often, witnesses the cold & blighted woman, with the sealed & maddening memory of days gone by.—The blight of one hope, the disappointment of one vision of happiness, throws a chill over her prophetic spirit, and wraps every dream in anticipated ruin! Man is a different being, by his habits, his education, and his associations; from disappointment he rushes into new pleasures; from one lost object he rushes on to new pursuits. It is a good characteristic of his nature, that he leaves the memory of sorrow for the hope of happiness. Well might it be for woman, if the indifference which she sometimes has reason to deprecate in him, were often to pour its Lethe wave upon her own bosom, which, if it be called untrue in its joy, yet clings with but too much constancy to its sorrow. Well might it be for woman, if the light laugh and careless brow, were not so frequently 'roses o'er a sepulchre.'

Many a bright eye is dimmed, and many a fair brow clouded, while the more rugged spirit of man passes the fiery ordeal of suffering with equal relish for a second pursuit, and equal strength for a second disappointment. Many a gay heart is broken, and the young bosom rests in the sepulchre, or seeks in almost as lonely retirement, the oblivion or the food of its sorrow, while the buoyant spirit of youth, and the iron spirit of manhood, crush the thorns that would pierce them; and the careless and happy give one gaze to the passing form, and one sigh to the early fate of a woman, without a question or a thought,—'why can such things be.'

Gentleness.—Whoever understands his own interest, and is pleased with the beautiful, rather than the deformed, will be careful to cherish the virtue of gentleness. It requires but a slight knowledge of human nature, to convince us that much of our happiness in life, must depend upon the cultivation of this virtue. The man of a wild, boisterous spirit, who gives loose reins to his temper, is, generally speaking, a stranger to happiness; he lives in a continual storm; the bitter waters of contention and strife, are always swelling up in the soul, destroying his peace, and imparting their baneful influence to all with whom he is connected. He excites the distrust and ill-will of those who are acquainted with his character, and but few can be found to wish him success in any of his undertakings. Not so is the influence of gentleness. This virtue will assist its possessor in all his lawful undertakings; it will often render him successful when nothing else could; it is exceedingly lovely and attractive in its appearance, it wins the hearts of all, it is even stronger than argument, and would often prevail when that would be powerless and ineffectual; it shows that a man can put a bridle upon his passions; that he is above the vulgar, whose characteristic it is to storm and rage like the troubled ocean, at every little adversity or disappointment that cross their paths; it shows that he can soar away in the bright atmosphere of good feeling, and live in a continual sunshine, when all around him are enveloped in clouds and darkness, and driven about like maniacs, the sport of their own passions. The most favorable situations

in life, the most lovely objects in nature, wealth, and all that is calculated to increase the happiness of man, lose their charm upon a heart destitute of this virtue.

Use of a Cat's Whiskers.—Every one has observed the whiskers of a cat, but few, perhaps, dream that they serve any valuable end. The following passage proves the contrary:—"Every one must have observed what are usually called the whiskers on a cat's upper lip. The use of these in a state of nature is very important. They are organs of touch. They are attached to a bed of close-glands under the skin; and each of these long and stiff hairs is connected with the nerves of the lip. The slightest contact of these whiskers with any surrounding object, is thus felt most distinctly by the animal, although the hairs are themselves insensible. They stand out on each side, in the lion, as well as in the common cat, so that, from point to point, they are equal to the width of the animal's body. If we imagine, therefore, a lion stealing through a covert of wood in an imperfect light, we shall at once see the use of these long hairs. They indicate to him, through the nicest feeling, any obstacle which may present itself to the passage of his body; they prevent the rustle of boughs and leaves, which would give warning to his prey, if he attempted to pass through too close a bush; and thus in conjunction with the soft cushions of his feet, and the fur upon which he treads, (the retractile claws never coming in contact with the ground,) they enable him to move towards his victim with a stillness greater even than that of the snake, who creeps along the grass, and is not perceived till he is coiled round his prey.

[Library of useful Knowledge.]

The Level of the Sea.—There is, perhaps, nothing which illustrates in a more striking manner, the exact accordance of nature's phenomena with the few general expressions or laws which describe them all, than the perfect level of the ocean as a liquid surface. The sea never rises or falls in any place, even one inch, but in obedience to fixed laws, and these changes may generally be foreseen and allowed for. For instance, the eastern trade winds, and other causes, force the water of the ocean towards the African coast, so as to keep the Red Sea about twenty feet above the general ocean level; and the Mediterranean Sea is a little below that level, because the evaporation from it is greater than the supply of its rivers—causing it to receive an additional supply by the Strait of Gibraltar; but in all such cases, the effect is as constant as the disturbing cause, and therefore can be calculated upon with confidence. Were it not for this perfect exactness, in what a precarious state would the inhabitants exist on the sea shores and the banks of low rivers! Few of the inhabitants of London, perhaps, reflect, when standing close by the side of their noble river, and gazing on the rapid flood-tide pouring inland through the bridges, that although sixty miles from the sea, they are placed as low as persons sailing upon its face, where perhaps at the time there may be tossing waves, covered with wrecks and the drowning. In Holland, which is a low flat, formed chiefly by the mud and sand brought down by the Rhine and neighboring rivers, much of the country is really below the level of the common spring tides, and is only protected from daily inundations by artificial dykes or ramparts of great strength.—What awful uncertainty would hang over the existence of the Dutch, if the level of the sea were subject to change; for while we know the water of the ocean to be seventeen miles higher at the equator, owing to the centrifugal force of the earth's rotation, were the level which, now established, from any cause to be suddenly changed but ten feet, millions of human beings would be the victims.

INSPIRATION OF ASTRONOMY.

There are several recorded instances of the powerful effect which the study of astronomy has produced upon the human mind. Dr. Rittenhouse, of Pa. after he had calculated the transit of Venus, which was to happen June 3d, 1769, was appointed at Philadelphia, with others, to repair to the township of Norristown, and there to observe this planet until its passage over the sun's disk should verify the correctness of his calculations.—This occurrence had never been witnessed but twice before by any inhabitant of our earth, and was never to be again seen by any person then living. A phenomenon so rare, and so important in its bearings upon astronomical science, was, indeed, well calculated to agitate the soul of one so alive, as he was, to the great truths of nature. The day arrived, and there was no cloud in the horizon.—The observers, in silence and trembling anxiety waited for the predicted moment of observation.—It came—and in the instant of contact, an emotion of joy so

powerful was excited in the bosom of Mr. Rittenhouse, that he fainted.—Sir Isaac Newton, after he had advanced in his mathematical proof of one of his great astronomical doctrines, as to see that the result was to be triumphant, was so affected in view of the momentous truth which he was about to demonstrate, that he was unable to proceed, and begged one of his companions in study to relieve him, and carry out the calculation. The instructions which the heavens give, are not confined to scholars; but they are imparted to the peasant and the savage.—The pious shepherd often feels a sudden expansion of mind, while attempting to form an idea of that power which spread out and adorned the heavens with so many worlds of light.

Prest. Chapin's Inaug. Add.

A splendid Coffin.—The coffin which received the corpse of the late king of Madagascar, Radam, was a large and massive one of silver. It was about eight feet long, three feet and a half deep, and the same in width. It was formed of silver plate, strongly riveted together with nails of the same metal, all made from Spanish dollars; twelve thousand dollars were employed in its construction. Immense quantities of treasures of various kinds were placed in or about the coffin, belonging to his late majesty, consisting chiefly of such things as during his life he most prized. Ten thousand dollars were placed in the silver coffin for him to lie upon; and either inside, but chiefly outside the coffin, were placed or cast all his rich clothing, especially military; there were eight suits of very costly British uniforms, hats and feathers, golden helmet, gorgets, epaulets, sashes, gold spurs, very valuable sword, daggers, spears, (two of gold,) beautiful pistols, muskets, fowling pieces, watches, rings, broaches and trinkets; his whole and fine sideboard of silver plate, and large and solid gold cup, with many others presented to him by the King of England; large quantities of costly silks, satins, fine cloths, very valuable silk, Lambas of Madagascar, &c. The missionaries say, that the expense of the funeral could not have been less than sixty thousand pounds sterling.

South African Adv.

Ladies Cheapening Goods.—Not many summers since, two damseis dressed in overflowing style of country taste, i. e. flowers, feathers, ribbons, &c. promenaded our streets, dropped into our dry good stores and examined calicoes, chintzes, bombazines, bombazets, lawn, linen, crapes, hose, handkerchiefs, &c. and walked out, saying "they would look further, and would call again." After a long tour of observations, and many talks with shopmen, they succeeded in purchasing a pair of whole flats. Before going home, they went to the Post Office and asked for letters: two were found to their address. "How much are they?" said the damseis. "Twelve and a half cents each," replied the office clerk. "Twelve and a half!" exclaimed the damseis, "spose you'll let us have them cheaper, if we take both?" "Cannot do it," said the clerk. "Uncle Sam will not allow it." "Why can't you ask your Uncle? perhaps he'll let us have them, if we take both, for twenty cents!" rejoined the shoppers!—Here's cheapening for you.

Salem Courier.

The world's alive and every particle of it, and if microscopes, which are said to create this immensity of vitality, are not put down, we shall be eaten up in spite of our teeth.

TARTAR ON THE TEETH.—Mr. Le Beume has lately ascertained that tartar on the teeth is produced in the same manner as coral, by animalcula: which, after having formed the nidus, insinuate themselves between the gums and teeth, causing diseases of both, and their secretion often contaminates the breath. Mr. Le Beume has also ascertained that washing the teeth with vinegar and a brush will, in a few days, remove the tartar; and the use of powdered charcoal and the tincture of thiatany, will effectually prevent its formation.

The inhabitants of Ayr, N. B. were thrown into the utmost consternation by a strange phenomenon. While the grave-digger of the "Auld Kirk" was busy at his vocation, he perceived the earth at the bottom of the grave to be on fire. This marvellous circumstance was witnessed by numbers who instantly assembled. He of the spade threw out earth and stone, which actually burnt the grass in the Kirk-yard. Upon investigation, it appeared, that the earth and a kind of ironstone, which exhibited the phenomenon longest, had been strongly saturated with phosphorus supplied by the bones, and ignited by the friction of the spade or exposure to the atmosphere.

A pound of Chlorate of lime, the cost of which, says a New York paper, is one shilling, will in a few minutes correct the most impure air in any vault or building; and absorb all putrid exhalations so effectually as to restore the utmost purity to the atmosphere.

A French paper contains an outrageous romantic story of two lovers, whose passion for each other was so ungovernable, that they resolved on a common suicide, that they might be united in death; though circumstances forbade their union in life. The young gentleman was 22, and the mistress of his heart but 18. It happened unfortunately that the former was married before he came within the attractions of the latter. They were both of respectable connexions. They left Paris 28th April for the forest Montmorency, to take their last farewell of each other in its picturesque retreats. After having wandered in the wood for the day, they took a simple and frugal repast at the restaurateur's of the village; and while the house resounded with the music of a wedding which was celebrating below, they each perpetrated self murder, by firing pistols at their hearts. The noise of the merry making prevented the report of the pistols from being heard, and their fate was not known till the next morning, when they were both found steeped in blood. The balls had unfortunately entered below the heart in both, so that they must have struggled for some time in the agonies of death. The young man had fallen at a little distance from his mistress, and had dragged himself along the floor to lay hold of her hand in dying. They were buried without any funeral service, and in an unconsecrated ground.

Burning of the Hindoo Widows.

The extent of these evils is very appalling. The number of suttees in the Bengal Presidency, from 1815 to 1826, was as follows:

1815—372	1819—650	1823—575
1816—448	1820—597	1824—772
1817—707	1821—654	1825—639
1818—835	1822—583	1826—589

Thus in twelve years 7216 widows have been buried or burnt alive. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the official statements for near ten years are 635. Grand total 7851. Early marriages are very common in India, in consequence of which many young females fall a sacrifice to this custom. In the annual list of Suttees in the year 1815 to 1820 inclusive, it appears that sixty-two widows were burnt, most of which were mere children, some of them only sixteen, twelve, and even eight years of age.

Intemperance in Great Britain.—From a statement presented to the British Parliament, during their present session, it appears that the quantity of ardent spirits consumed in England and Wales has increased during the last 20 years from 12,000,000 gallons to 24,000,000, or 100 per cent. while the increase of population during the same period has been less than 50 per cent. The quantity of malt made now is less than it was in 1787, ardent spirits having extensively taken the place of malt liquor.

BEES.—A writer in Poulson's paper, has, by weighing, ascertained the number of bees in a swarm to have been 14,600, and supposes the emigrants to have been somewhat less than the parent stock, and that the hive previous to swarming contained upwards of 30,000.

Too Bail.—The editor of the Boston Courier excuses himself from giving a detailed account of a Law Case of some interest in that city, as several Ladies were present at the trial, and therefore it would be superfluous for him to say any thing.

Bandboxes.—No lady is allowed to carry more than seven bandboxes—any one having more, can't go! cried one of our stage-drivers the other day, when receiving his female passengers.

Concord Gaz.

One of the kings of Persia sent a very eminent physician to Mohammed—who, remaining a long time in Arabia himself before the Prophet, he thus addressed him: "Those who had a right to command me, sent me here to practise physic, but since I came, I have had no opportunity of shewing my eminence in this profession, as no one seems to have any occasion for me." Mohammed replied, "We were not but we are hungry; and we always have off while we have an appetite for meat." The physician answered, "That is the way to render my services useless," and so saying, he took his leave and returned to Persia.

The famous Christina, of Sweden, slept only five hours out of the twenty-four. She was indifferent to dress, ate but little, drank water, and would follow study or the chase ten hours together, braving all vicissitudes and severities of weather. She affected to despise men of science, and forgot that the tender devotion of women is often superior in endurance to the boasted fortitude of man.

It is stated there are at present 1600 vacant houses in the city of New York.

Small Pox.—The small pox was raging in Canton, and had occasioned an unprecedented mortality among the natives. Several thousand had fallen victims to the distemper; and in the case of adults, not one third had survived the attack. The crews of foreign ships had also suffered, to considerable extent; many deaths had occurred; but a timely resort to vaccination had done much to mitigate the calamity. In many instances the disease had assumed the confluent shape, and was very severe.

The Montreal Gazette says that 1098 Emigrants have arrived at Quebec within the last week—the whole of which, with the exception of 30, are from Ireland.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 20th of August next, at the late dwelling of JOHN GALLOWAY, deceased, the following property, viz: a variety of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN

FURNITURE, including one Bureau, a Book-case, with Desk and Drawers, Looking-glasses, a case of Drawers, Tables, Stoves, together with a Cooking-stove, an eight day Clock, Settee, Kettles, &c. &c.

Six head of Horses, one Waggon, with two sets of Ladders, Horse-gears, one Carriage with two sets of Harness, three Ploughs, a Cultivator, and Harrow, three Saddles, the remains of an old Carriage, five Cows, three Hogs, Wheat, Rye and Corn by the Bushel, Hay by the ton, Corn in the field, Rye Straw by the bundle, &c.

THE REAL ESTATE of said deceased, will be sold on Friday the 21st, at the same place, consisting of Lot No. 18, and one-third of Lot No. 203, fronting on Baltimore street, on which is erected a large and commodious

Brick dwelling house, and convenient Barn; and on the same lot a two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with a Kitchen, and Bake-oven attached to it, which can be purchased separately, with the convenience of stabling, or all together. There is a well of water on the lot.

Lot No. 212, on the same Street, on which are erected two back Brick buildings and Stable, which can be purchased separately, or together.—There is also a well of water belonging to this property.

The following pieces of Land will be sold at the same time:

No. 1, a Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of David Ziegler and others, containing 6 acres and 122 perches.

No. 2, a Lot of Ground, situate in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. and others, containing 3 acres and 74 perches.

No. 3, a Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Robert Taylor and others, containing 3 acres & 8 perches.

No. 4, a Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Samuel Hutchinson and others, containing 2 acres and 95 perches.

Lots No. 5 & 6, equally divided off a piece of land containing in the whole sixteen acres and forty nine perches, adjoining lands of Thomas C. Miller, and others.

The interest of the said deceased in 25 Acres, partly Wood-land, situate in the same township, commonly known by the name of Lot 1.

Terms made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS J. GILBERT, J. P.
JOHN S. GILBERT, J. P.
July 28.

PRINTING. of all sorts of plain, promptly executed at the office.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, AUG. 19.

Anti-Masonic.—At the request of an individual of this place, we have published his call for an Anti-Masonic meeting—although we exceedingly regret that an attempt to get up an excitement of that nature in this County, should be made.

As requisition may possibly be made of our columns—and as communications on that subject must necessarily have a material effect upon the characters and interests of individuals—the proper signature of every writer, whether for or against, must be appended to his communication.

CHURCH AND STATE.

We regret to observe in the last "Compiler," an article copied from the Gospel Advocate, charging the Presbyterian Church in the U. States with secret attempts to obtain Political ascendancy in our government, or, in other words, to "effect an union of Church and State." It is really lamentable that such a charge should be made against any Religious society, whether it originates in jealousy or malevolence, or any other cause. By upright and virtuous men of other denominations we do think nothing of this kind can or will be credited—when it is known to be in direct contradiction to the spirit and letter of Presbyterian Church Government. We do not wish, in our journal, to enter upon the defence of any particular Religious denominations, their tenets, or their Church Governments—but so serious a charge, and so unfounded, ought not to pass without contradiction, let it be made against whom it may. In refutation, therefore, we publish the following article, which, we trust, will convince every unprejudiced man, of any other denomination, that the Presbyterian society is, in principle, opposed to every thing in the shape of "an union of Church and State."

In their Confession of Faith, which was adopted by the highest judicatory of their church in May 1805, they state, when speaking of civil magistrates. (see Chap. 25) they ought not "in the least to interfere in matters of faith," and ought not to "give the preference to any denomination of Christians above the rest." Every minister at his ordination professes to believe this doctrine, as warranted by the word of God; if therefore he desires that his Church should be incorporated with the State, he is insincere in his profession, and is unworthy of confidence.

In perfect accordance with this article of their faith, the General Assembly, in a letter to the members of the Protestant Churches in France, bearing date, May 1828, (see printed minutes of General Assembly of 1829,) say, "We have no connexion, directly or indirectly, with the State. The civil constitutions of our country preclude such connexion, and the General Assembly most cordially rejoice that they do so, being fully persuaded from all their experience, that every species of connexion between the Church and the State, is so far from being an aid, that it is really an obstacle to the progress of pure and undefiled religion. All that we desire, in reference to this matter, we are thankful to God that we enjoy—equal protection in the exercise of all our rights, with our brethren of all religious denominations."

Kentucky Elections.—The Elections for members of Congress, and State Representatives, in Kentucky, is just over—appears to have been quite an animated contest—no doubt turning upon the present Administration and Mr. Clay. But very partial returns have been received.—In one county, we serve, which gave a Jackson majority last fall, the Anti-Jackson candidate, the first day, was 56 ahead.

A severe Earthquake was felt on the 1st of April, on the coast of Macedonia, Greece and at the same time at Constantinople and Constantinople. In the village of Pravi, 71 houses were swallowed up, and the village of Xanthi, with almost all its inhabitants. Constantinople, it is stated, suffered considerably.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Manchester, Captain Sketchly, London papers to the 30th June, and Liverpool to the 1st July, both inclusive, were received at New-York.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 24th of June to the 20th of August. The Speech of the King was read by the Lord Chancellor—and states, that it is his determination, if possible, to prevent the extension of hostilities in the East of Europe, and to promote the restoration of peace.

Great Battle near Schoumla.

The Commander-in-chief of the Russian Army has reported officially to the Emperor, that he obtained a most complete victory on the 11th of June, over the Grand Vizier, near Schoumla.—The Turkish force was composed of about 40,000 men. The battle lasted for four hours, when the Turkish army gave way, and commenced a general flight, abandoning 40 pieces of cannon, with all the ammunition waggons, the camp, and their whole baggage. They were in complete disorder, and were flying to the mountains. The Grand Vizier made his escape, with a small number of horse. 2000 of the Turks were killed, and 1500 taken prisoners. 16 more cannon were found in the forest through which the Turks directed their flight. The Russian Commander-in-chief seems to think that the army of the Grand Vizier is to be considered as not only totally defeated, but entirely dissolved. The accounts state, that if the result of this battle should lead to the capture of the strong fortresses on the Balkan, and thus open a passage for the Russian troops into the Ottoman territories, it may be attended with serious consequences.

The following is a comment of a London paper on the above intelligence:—

London, June 23.

Nothing is talked of here but the battle between the Russians and Turks, which is generally looked upon as decisive of the war, if not of the fate of the Ottoman Porte. It is hoped, rather than believed, that the Russian account has been greatly exaggerated, and that it was, in fact, a sort of drawn battle; but the loss of 56 pieces of artillery on the part of the Turks too clearly proves that they have been totally defeated. Every person acquainted with the nature of the contest, and with the resources of the Turks, believed that they would have avoided a battle in the open field, and the probability is that such was their intention, had they not been forced into the contrary course by the skillful manoeuvres of the Russian General. The friends of Russia are decidedly of opinion that the victory will lead to a peace. We doubt this. It is true that the Emperor Nicholas is aware that all Europe is against—decidedly against, the destruction of the Turkish Power, but then it should be recollected that he also knows that England, who is most interested in the question, and who has hitherto found money for carrying on general European wars, is now too poor to follow such a course, and keep faith with the public creditor upon the principles which her Government has laid down.

The Indians.—The Cherokee Phoenix, edited by Mr. Boudinot, a native Indian, in the country from whence it is in contemplation to remove the aborigines, to please Georgia, who is desirous to possess their lands, holds the following language:—

"The Cherokees are not making any preparations to remove, but on the contrary, they continue to make improvements as heretofore. We see houses erecting wherever we go—they are enlarging their farms—the progress of education is encouraging, and the improvement in morals has never been so flattering. These are facts on which the public may depend, until we shall inform them otherwise. We know not what course the Cherokees may finally determine to pursue, but we have no hesitation in stating the above as being the most correct in regard to them at present. We do not undertake to say that they will remain here at all hazards, for 'persecution—what will it not accomplish?' as the Journal of Commerce remarks. We know, however, the feelings of many individuals—in regard to them, we speak with confidence when we say, coercion alone will remove them to the western country allotted for the Indians."

A communication from "One of the Cherokees," appears in the Phoenix,

in which he says, "I will hold to my country until driven from it by the bayonet; but if otherwise, I will take my flight to the western wilds, to seek a retreat in a country, said to be 'more congenial to Indian habits'—a retreat where the voice of civilized man gives place to yells of savage men and ferocious beasts, there to hide myself in the bosom of some lonely forest, to spend my days in obscurity, and to look back on my injured country, and mourn the fate of Alknomac's noble, but unfortunate race."

Sale of Real Estate.—A house and lot in New York, was sold a few days since, for \$38,100! The lot was 29 feet in front, 130 deep. Another lot and store was sold for \$45,000! The lot 29 feet by 79.

Another fire occurred in New York on the 3th inst. by which a number of buildings, with a large quantity of goods, were destroyed.

Occultation.—In the night of Friday the 21st inst. Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude, will suffer an occultation by the moon, one or both the phenomena of which will be visible in a large part of the United States and of Europe.

It will commence about 35 minutes past 11 o'clock—duration about 51 minutes—passing from east to west of the moon.

CUMBERLAND, Aug. 14.

Swearingen's Trial.—The Court, for the trial of GEORGE SWEARINGEN, proceeded to impanel a Jury on Tuesday. Out of twenty-five Jurymen summoned, but three were sworn on Tuesday; they being first obliged to state, on oath, whether they had expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. On Wednesday, out of thirty-six talesmen, six Jurors were sworn, the others having been challenged; and yesterday, out of thirty talesmen, three more Jurors were sworn, making up the requisite number. A panel of Jurymen being now obtained, and the absent witness having yesterday appeared, it may be expected that the trial will now proceed without further delay. We purpose giving an abstract of the proceedings of the trial so soon as a verdict shall have been rendered by the Jury.

The following named persons have been appointed at the late sitting of the court in this town, *viewers* to assess damages arising from the location of the Pennsylvania Canal on the lands, or encroachments upon water rights, &c. of citizens on its border in the county, viz. David S. Forney, Samuel Ruby, Richard Craighead, John Stough, John Clendenin, of Cumberland county; John Macfarlane, Jacob Cassatt, Thomas C. Miller, Allen Robinette, John Duffield, of Adams county. *Perry Forester.*

A present to President Jackson.—Somerset Waters, an ingenious Mechanic of Frederick county, Md. has constructed a casket of twenty four kinds of wood, which has been presented to General Jackson. It is composed, on the outside, of Boxwood, White Oak, Black Oak, Chesnut, Maple, Dogwood, Locust, Walnut, Beach, Birds-eye Maple, Ivy, Cherry, and Hickory: on the inside, of White Pine, Poplar, Ash, Apple, Gum, Honey Locust, Yellow Pine, Water Oak, Wild Cherry, Red Oak, and Cedar. *Hagers-town Her.*

Caution.—We have been requested to warn the public against receiving Five Dollar Notes of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, Easton Branch, letter D. payable to N. Hammond. There are numerous counterfeits in circulation, which are so well executed as to deceive persons not accustomed to use great care in the receipt of notes. The filling up and signatures are almost facsimiles of those of the genuine notes. The words "Farmer's Bank of Maryland" are not, however, so well engraved as those on the original plate. *Balt. Gaz.*

The Tariff.—Indications from all quarters leave no doubt that there will be a serious struggle at the next Session of Congress between the Manufacturing and the Planting interest, (that is, they will be the combatants in chief, unless, possibly, pending negotiations with Great Britain may cause it to be deferred. *Prevented it cannot be.* We foresee that it is inevitable, however much to be deprecated. *Nat. Int.*

A late Pittsburgh paper, after an expression of confidence in the honesty of Mr. Wolf, gives it as the expectation of that part of the State, that he will take HENRY BALDWIN, as Secretary of State, and JOHN SLIGGEANT as Attorney General, and that thus the two great sections, the East and West, will be ably represented in the Cabinet.

There is an account published of a very curious spring, that has attracted considerable attention within a short time, in the county of Wythe, Va. being one of the head springs of Cripple Creek, and about ten miles from the Court House of the County. It ebbs and flows in the months of August and September only; runs four days and stops four days during the two months mentioned. The balance of the year it runs continually; the quantity of water is sufficient to turn a saw and grist mill. It is an uncommonly large spring: it will begin to blubber and sink back, and will not run one drop; and at the end of four days, it will roar like claps of thunder, and in a few minutes after, the noise with a blowing, and the water, return. The gentlemen who visited it state that they drank of the water, which was exceedingly fine and cool, and of a bluish color—so much so as to color the creek a mile or more below, into which it empties. There is a mill half a mile below it, which is compelled to stop with the spring, though in addition to this it receives the water of another stream.

The amount of revenue received in the last 5 months, is above \$6,000,000.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. D. McConaughy. Mr. SAMUEL WITHEROW, Jr. to Miss ELIZA M. GINLY, daughter of Mr. James Maginly, deceased—both of Hamiltonban township.

In Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. on Tuesday the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. Peebles, Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, formerly of this place, to Miss MARY FISHER, of that place.

The Federal Republicans

OF Adams county, are requested to meet at the usual place of Election in each township, on Saturday the 5th of September next, and elect Two Delegates from each Township, to meet at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on the Monday following, (the 7th Sept.) to fix upon, and recommend suitable persons to be supported at the next election. *MANY.*

Aug. 18.

ANTI-MASONIC.

THE Citizens of Adams county, opposed to Secret Societies, and especially to Free Masonry, are requested to meet at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 31st of August inst. to devise such means for their own protection against the machinations of said Society, as may be deemed advisable. It is desired to be explicitly understood, that this invitation has no reference to party politics, nor is it designed to affect the pending Governor's election. *MANY FREEMEN.*

Aug. 18.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Frederick Boyer and George Smyser, Assignees of JOHN KING, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and is filed in this office; and the same will be allowed and confirmed by the Court, on Tuesday the 22d of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. unless reason shall then be given why the same ought not to be allowed.

G. WELSH, Proth'y. *ic*

Aug. 18.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS the Subscriber gave a note of hand to SHELDON Marks, dated 4th December, 1829, payable in 12 months, for the sum of Twenty Dollars—and, as he has received no satisfaction therefor, he hereby cautions all persons not to take an assignment of said Note, as he is determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

MOSES JENKINS. *St*

Aug. 18.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME time in April last, I executed my obligation to a certain D. Little, Coach and Harness maker, Gettysburg, Pa. for the sum of 100 or 125 dollars, payable on the first of August, 1829—it being in part payment for a Barouche, purchased by me of him.—I hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by course of law, the consideration having failed, and a gross and palpable fraud having been committed upon me in the sale.

ELIZABETH SNOWALTER. *St*

Charlestown, Va. Aug. 11.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

COLUMBIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

FOR the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and other pulmonary affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumption.

To all afflicted with these troubles, the De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific is only necessary to convince the incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. Since the discovery of this invaluable medicine, numbers have experienced its salutary and happy effects.—Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by those who have used it. In all cases of coughs, colds, asthma, and other consumptive affections, by the use of this article they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. This Specific has relieved and cured the most violent cases in which other medicines have failed to give any relief. It operates by gentle expectorations, and may be given to infants and children with the greatest safety.

De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific has stood the test of experience and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The following certificates just received from highly respectable gentlemen will show its value.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, Feb. 14th, 1829.

Gentlemen—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the Medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it. I will, therefore, as briefly as possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine. I have been, for the last five or six years, laboring under a Pulmonary Consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending physician, during which I have consulted many physicians, taken much medicine, but all to little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued so to do for several days in succession, and on the 14th of the same month was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months, until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of this Specific, I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken. But in this I was happily disappointed. At my very lowest state, I commenced the use of this Specific. I took the first dose at night in a little herb tea, sweetened, which threw me into a general perspiration and procured for me a good night's rest. I continued to take the medicine, as directed, and in about five days, my cough was completely stopped and have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this Specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the disease. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper.

Your's respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN R. ELICOTT.

BALTIMORE, Feb 19th, 1829.

I, Joseph N. Ruckle, do hereby certify, that for upwards of six months, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough and shortness of breath, and every indication, (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption; after having been persuaded by my parents, I was induced to make trial of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific, and the use of three bottles completely restored me to health.

JOSEPH N. RUCKLE.

The following recommendation notice is from a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and student of the late Dr. Rush. Having recommended the use of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific in my own private practice for some time past, and having witnessed its decided efficacy in many cases which had previously resisted the usual remedies, I now with much pleasure give my testimony in its favor by stating, that I have prescribed the Specific with great success in Asthma, Rheumatic Inflammation, or Inflammation and Suberces of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Consumptions and Catarrhal deflections on the breast. The length of time many of the diseases have been cured, convinces me that they are permanent, & it may, with propriety, be said, that its healing qualities rank it superior to any other remedy of the present day.

ALEXANDER McPHERSON, M. D.
It is for sale by S. H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

Aug. 18. *cow4t*

JUST RECEIVED, DR. CHAPMAN'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR SORE STOMACH PILLS.

Indigestion or Sore Stomach is acknowledged by Medical writers to be a complaint of a stubborn kind, at all times very difficult of cure. This is sufficiently illustrated in the disappointment of those who unfortunately suffer under it, as they for the most part find that, after having tried many things to little or no purpose, they are at last obliged to use perhaps the remainder of life such articles as can at best but palliate the disease. Under such circumstances any medicine capable of removing the complaint must surely be an article highly deserving the attention of all those who are afflicted with it. The proprietor of these Pills is therefore happy in offering to the afflicted an invaluable medicine, the success of which has never yet been equalled for the cure of Dyspepsia in its most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, loss of spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, and disturbed sleep, &c. Whoever applies these Pills in the above disease according to directions, will never be disappointed, as they have never once been known to fail in producing a radical and permanent cure. The use of a single box will convince the most unbelieving of their efficacy. They will most effectually remove all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it. And the same time will restore the debilitated organs of digestion to their tone and vigor which is absolutely necessary to the well being of the animal economy.

The above valuable medicine is offered for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg Aug. 18.

EUROPE.

In the long detail of foreign occurrences, there is but little that indicates the approach of those decisive events which are necessary to determine the result of the great strife between Russia and Turkey. Their relative positions have undergone little alteration since the commencement of the present campaign—Russia is still, as she has been from the beginning, wielding her immense resources with a vigor and energy which, however skillfully they may have been directed, have failed to make any sensible impression upon her equally energetic and, if we look back to her starting point, far more rapidly improving foe. In the beginning of the war, the Russian Emperor found himself at the head of an army which is represented as disciplined in the most modern school of warfare—ably appointed and commanded by officers of the highest reputation. The Sultan, on the other hand, had, but a very short time before, deprived himself of the arm of defence upon which his ancestors had, for centuries, been accustomed to rely—and the destruction of the Janissaries, whilst it gave an earnest of the determined energy which might be expected from him on other occasions, seemed calculated to go far in rendering that energy ineffectual. But the same resolution, which sustained him through the hazardous attempt to remove from around his throne the treacherous band who had been taught to look upon their services to their Country in the time of war, as affording to them a right to direct the acts of their government in time of peace, has served also to support him in the crisis which the cupidity of a neighboring power has produced.

The result of the events which seem to slow in developing themselves, depends, perhaps, less upon the efforts of Russia, in invasion, and those of Turkey in repelling her attacks, than upon the position which adventitious circumstances may compel some of the other powers of Europe to take.

The rumor which we published yesterday of an engagement between the British and French Fleets, and the Russian blockading Squadron in the Archipelago is too vague to admit of speculation as to its consequences. But the preservation of peace between the Christian Powers of Europe has for some time been precarious, and the Russian and Turkish war promises to afford, in its course, many causes for creating national jealousies, which may terminate in hostilities of an extent commensurate with the power of the nations who may engage in them.

Balt. Gaz.

COURIER OFFICE.

Charleston, Aug. 2—4 P. M.

Important Rumor.—We learn from the owner of the French brig and schooner which arrived here on Wednesday last from Guadaloupe, that previous to their sailing, a vessel arrived at Pont Petre in a very short passage from Marseilles, reported that some French and English merchant vessels attempting to pass the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles, were taken possession of by the Russian Admiral, whereupon the commanders of the French and British fleets made demand for their restoration, which being refused, force was resorted to, and resulted in the destruction of the Russian fleet.

We have not been able to learn the date of the sailing of the vessel from Marseilles, upon which rests the probability of the report—but as the above brig and schooner had only sixteen days passage from Goree (Africa) to Guadaloupe, the passage of the vessel from Marseilles may have been proportionably short. The position occupied by the respective fleets at our last date, and the excitement occasioned by the blockade, give probability to the rumor.

THE SULTAN MAHMOUD II.

The London Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writes as follows:

Our intelligence from the theatre of war is up to the 29th May. The Muscovites by all accounts have had a drubbing at Paravadi by the Grand Vizier. The Russian bulletins, which must be read with many grains of allowance, claim the victory, as a matter of course. It seems, however, that the Grand Vizier attacked Gen. Roth with great fury on the 17th of May, and claims the victory, having as they say, taken six cannon and destroyed 2000 Russians.

The Russians, on the contrary, contend that they remained masters of the field, took two colors, killed 2000 Turks, but only took 45 prisoners. It was no doubt a very handsome affair, and that the Grand Vizier returned quietly to Schoumle, as if he had nothing to report. We further learn that Hussein Pacha with 15,000 men had marched towards Rud-

shuk, and it appears that the forces will be concentrated at Silistria, where the next grand battle will be fought. It is conceded on all hands that the Russians are weary of the war, and have done nothing which promises to realize those splendid schemes of ambition long entertained by the Czar of Russia.—The greatest man alive is beyond all question the Sultan Mahmoud. He has exhibited throughout the Greek war and the invasion by Russia, a spirit of enterprise—daring courage—liberality of views—superior judgment and extraordinary genius, surpassed only by such a man as the Emperor Napoleon.

The Russians have taught him the art of war, and have developed the resources of Turkey, which have been hid since the time of Solymen the Magnificent. The pressure of events induced the Sultan to break through those religious fetters which for centuries have checked the advancement of civilization in the Ottoman Empire, and he seizes upon the times to carry into effect plans long contemplated, but which in the time of peace could never be enforced. His troops are now clothed in the costume of European soldiers. Instead of the cumbersome cloak, the heavy turban, wide trousers, long matchlock guns, short-jackets, light caps, rifles, muskets and bayonets—they are drilled in platoons by European officers, and their artillery and light field pieces are in the best condition. The cavalry also are divested of former heavy encumbrances, and with their fine scimitars, pistols and light pikes, they present the very best specimen of that class of the army.—The Sultan himself sees to every thing. With a plain green cloth tunic and white turban, distinguished only by the richness of his arms, and frequently unattended, he visits the arsenal, dock yards, takes an excursion in a steamboat, and surprised an English gentleman lately by calling in a friendly way and taking dinner with him.—The ladies of the Harem have likewise their liberty, and walk unveiled abroad. These are the singular results of the war, which in effect will tend hereafter more closely to unite Christian and Mussulman, and break down those unmeaning barriers which heretofore have separated them.

You will perceive by the papers, that the Standard of the Prophet has been raised, and of course multitudes flock to it. This has been done not from emergency, but rather, as I suppose, to terminate the war at once; and as Russia has neither the support of England or France, I shall be mistaken if their armies do not recross the Danube by the ensuing winter.

Reform in the Treatment of Turkish Ladies.—Accounts from Constantinople, in the French papers, mention that the Sultan has achieved another triumph over Mussulman prejudice.—He has determined that the ladies of the Empire shall adopt European customs. To set the example, the ladies of the Imperial Harem and the wives of the Ministers have made their appearance in public, to the great astonishment of the Constantinopolitans, who would scarcely believe their eyes when they saw these hitherto invisible beauties promenading openly in all the finery of Parisian Millinery. The alteration of the rank of women in Turkey would no doubt effect an important change in all the relations of society there, but the Sultan must be a "bold man" to attempt it.

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The death of a Miss Turner is noticed in the Dover, N. H. Gazette, who died of a dropsy. In the course of her disease she was tapped 24 times, the first on the 28th July, 1827, and the last on the 31st of May, 1829, (about once a month) the aggregate amount of which was 1000 pints of fluid. On the 5th May last, 52 pounds, and on the 31st, 30 pounds were drawn from her.

A company of 50 canal laborers in connection with the canal, were obliged, for the first three weeks, to swallow

CAREFREE, AUG. 13.

Distressing Accident.—While Mrs. Harper, wife of John Harper, Esq. of Middletown, was riding last week in a dearborn, accompanied by one of her children and another lady, the horse, from some cause, commenced kicking back, and struck the child who was instantly killed, and Mrs. Harper much injured.

Another.—We understand that on Tuesday of last week, a lad, the son of Mr. John Devine of Monroe township, in attempting to draw a bucket of water from the well of Dennis Devine, while the bucket was descending, took hold of the rope, and was immediately precipitated into the well and instantly killed!

Herald.

Penn., (U. C.) July 19.

Raffling for Babies.—We are informed that at a house in Ramsey, where a woman was lately delivered of a child, a neighboring farmer's wife who was lending her aid, was instantaneously taken in labor and was also delivered a few minutes afterwards. The children were both of the same sex; whether male or female we don't know.—They were put together, and in the bustle of taking care of each woman, the midwife forgot which child belonged to each mother. What was to be done in this perplexing dilemma. It was agreed by both parties, that each mother should take the child which fell to her by decision of lot, and him or her bring up, rear, and educate, until some convincing family likeness appeared, by which they could arrive at a moral certainty of their parentage, and that an exchange should then take place, if the Delphic oracle of lot appeared to have been mendacious.

We find in the Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel of Friday, the following extraordinary story:

Nat. Gaz.

Specie.—A Mr. Hand died a short time since at a great age, in Stephentown, in this county.—He possessed a good farm, had always been known as a careful, saving man, and was supposed to have left at his death a snug little estate. He left a will, however, and upon opening that, it was discovered that his farm was but a small item of his property. In the house in which he had dwelt for a great many years, there was one room which he had never permitted any body to enter, but himself; it was on the ground floor, and in his will he gave directions to go into that room, open a trap door, and there under, in small tubs and kegs, and other vessels, would be found a treasure of specie; the investigation being made, the money was indeed found to the amount of about \$40,000, in dollars, quarters, half dollars, crowns, &c.

There was another clause in the will which stated that in one of the vessels mentioned, was a phial containing a written scroll giving information where another still larger deposit of specie had been made; but alas! the treacherous ink had disappeared, deserted its post, or rather abandoned its lines, and the paper told not a word of the precious secret with which it had been charged. What vigils will eavesdroppers keep till this other deposit is found—what digging, and searching there will be, till this Kidd's money shall be forthcoming.

There is no room to doubt the truth of the story, as we are told by several of our citizens, some of whom are personally cognizant of the fact.

The present Post Master General and Duff Green, having made the statement, that the late Post Master General had "involved the Post Office Department in contracts beyond its ability to pay," Mr. McLean has thought it due to his reputation to notice and refute the slander, which he does in a clear way, and in a moderate tone, but at the same time with such indications of his mind, as to leave no room for doubt as to what his thoughts are about the new mode of doing business, introduced by the present administration. He thinks the only fear of loss of revenue to the Department is, from the withdrawal of public confidence. Major Barry may digest this at his leisure, and prepare to meet the sentence that awaits him.

Fredonian.

The greatest man America ever produced—or at least ever sent to Europe, lately sailed from New York for Liverpool.—He was six feet four inches high, and weighed 600 pounds, *avoirdupois*!

lb.

Some apprehension seems to have been felt lately in several counties in Virginia, from insurrectionary symptoms or movements, among the unfortunate part of their population. All is

the enormous quantity of these kind of mobs, to keep themselves in tolerable trim. They, of course, could do no work, even if they had time for it. Drinking, swifeling, we believe, like drinking rum, the more you take of it, the thirstier you grow!

More trouble in the Wigwam.—Some of our superlatively wise and pure Dignitaries at Washington—heads of Departments—it appears have been dabbling a little of late in Kentucky politics; undertaking, among other things, to decide between two Jackson candidates for Congress, struggling in the same district. The gentleman against whom the Dictators have decided, is by no means satisfied, and has taken the liberty to speak his mind in very plain terms. The Post Master General, and the Secretary of State, and one of our recently appointed Foreign Ministers, come in for share of censure in this corrupt and dangerous intermeddling.—*ib.*

SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER.

The Arkansas Gazette of July 15, announces the entire destruction of Cantonment Towson, on Red River.—The President had ordered the troops to Cantonment Jessup, Louisiana, when the people, (or a portion of ragamuffins) a few days after assembled, set fire to the barracks, and totally demolished the whole establishment. It is pretended that the removal of the troops left that frontier too much exposed; and their resentment burst into this mischievous flame.

People of Color.—The corporation of Cincinnati have passed an act relative to free persons of color, requiring them to give bonds in order to secure their residence in that city, which restrictions they find it not easy to comply with. The people of color consequently sent a deputation to Upper Canada, to ascertain if they could locate themselves in that Province. The Governor of Canada has offered three districts of country for their choice, and it appears they are negotiating for "the Gulf of Bluff Lands," which lie fifty miles from Lake Erie, in 42 degrees north, on the Grand River. There are said to be two flourishing settlements on this body of land, one of Dutch people, and the other of Quakers. Agents have been appointed in Cincinnati to receive donations to assist such of the colored population to remove as are without means.

Balt. Gaz.

The trade of England with France for the last year, did not exceed eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, while with Turkey it amounted to more than a million.

ib.

Spain.—Spain appears to be rousing from the deep sleep in which for the last two hundred years she has been sunk. The loss of her South American colonies, and of the precious metals which she used to derive from that source, seems to have brought about this favorable change in her character. A work has lately been published at Madrid, recommending the formation of companies for the digging of coal, for the establishment of foundries, for the manufacture of steam-engines, for the construction of iron rail-ways, bridges, and machines of all kinds, for the casting of cannon, for the completion of the canals of Castile and Arragon, for the preservation of the forests, for the cultivation of agriculture, and in short, for giving to every description of industry and commerce a new and powerful impulse. It is very gratifying to learn that these plans have received the cordial support of the Spanish aristocracy—hitherto so disdainful of useful and laborious employments.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

A battle was fought about the latter end of July in Randolph county, Missouri, between a party of 26 frontier inhabitants, and from 80 to 100 Ioway and Sioux Indians who had, as alleged on the one hand, and denied on the other, taken some cattle from Chariton river, and who had been pursued by the whites for the purpose of regaining their cattle. The whites were defeated, losing three men killed and four wounded. The loss of the Indians was said to be ten or twelve killed. The Governor of Missouri has ordered out 1000 militia, which with the United States troops and volunteers on their march will make a force of about 3000 men.—The whole frontier is in a state of excitement.

P. S. We have just received a Missouri paper of 25th July, which states the battle ground, not having met with any Indians.

Torch Light.

Signs of the Times.—The Upper Canada Advocate continues to publish conspicuously, and with recommendation, the Revolutionary documents of the U. States. The last, is the draft of an address to the People by the provincial Congress.

HARRISBURG, AUG. 20.

Pennsylvania Canal.—In the course of the last week three feet of water was let in to the canal opposite Duncan's Island, and the work at the Red Hill and Hunters Falls tested. At both places, it was perfectly water tight.—A little more repairing will render the canal fit for navigation from Duncan's Island to Harrisburg. Between Harrisburg and Middletown some repairing is also to be done, but it is not expected that many days will be required to do it. The only heavy work is the raising of the dam at Duncan's Island, which is in competent hands. Altogether, we feel confident that this twenty four miles of canal will be navigable in September. Persons intimately acquainted with the state of the Juniata division of the canal, say it will be fit for navigation from Duncan's Island to Lewistown, in September, with the exception of the Aqueduct at the mouth of the Juniata, which cannot be completed this season.

[The Harrisburg Reporter of the 14th says "since the above was in type, we have received information, that the water has reached this place, and is about two feet deep."]

Harrisburg, Aug. 11.

The Canal.—The Packet Boat General Lacock and the Pittsburg and Blaineville Packet passed through the river locks, the former descending and the latter ascending, on the 9th. Yesterday the navigation of the canal may be said to have been formally commenced, though some parts of it have been in profitable use for a considerable time past.

A Canal Boat, laden with 130 barrels of Salt, arrived yesterday from the Kiskeminitas works.

Honorable Integrity.—It is most honorable to the integrity of the Nantucket ship masters, that a capital of nearly \$2,000,000 is employed in the remote parts of the earth with no other security than the honor and integrity of those to whose care it is entrusted. Instances of bad faith have been, nevertheless, most rare. One shipmaster who has sailed more miles, and brought home more oil, than any other individual, never entered into any other contract than that implied by his assent to the following verbal instructions: "We wish you to go to the Pacific, fill with sperm oil, and come home again." So much for the effect of republican habits, Quaker morality, and general instruction.

Boston Daily.

While the workmen were employed in laying and soldering the iron pipes for conveying water, in Winchester, Va a few days since, "electric shocks" were produced to such a degree as to cause them to discontinue their labors during the remainder of the day. Several citizens who were standing by got into the ditch and tried the experiment, when the effect was the same on all. The pipes are united in the same manner as those in this city; and the Winchester Republican remarks that "it was in driving closely the soldering lead that the shocks were produced." The sun was nearly vertical—the thermometer at 93 degrees; the ditch somewhat damp, and the pipes warm from the action of the sun upon them." The principle is no doubt that of galvanism.

Balt. Gaz.

Our Circuit Court (Bench, Bar, Jurors, Witnesses, Auditors, and all) has been completely wearied out by the long trials which have just terminated—for the present. The argument upon the motion for a new trial, in the case of the United States vs. Watkins, was not gone into on Thursday, the Court having determined to adjourn, after getting through some civil business, on Wednesday next, when it is supposed the motions in arrest of judgment, &c. of which notice has been given, will be argued.

The Grand Jury renewed its request for a discharge, and the Attorney of the United States consenting, it was discharged, after an unprecedented attendance of forty-two days.—*Nat. Int.*

The Frankfort Commentator asserts that "Wm. P. Barry has been a defaulter to the government, to the very department over which he now presides, for many years, for ten thousand dollars, as the records of the Federal Court in this town, (Frankfort) will show."—And adds, "there are matters connected with this delinquency, which would make common men stare."

The Rev. Dr. Nelson, of Canada, professor in Dickinson college, has been chosen Professor of languages in Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

A young man named Dehly, was killed on Thursday last, in the passing of a boat through one of the locks of the Union Canal, near Lebanon.

EUROPE.

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A company of 50 canal laborers in Connecticut, who have started in earnest upon the plan of *abstinentia* from spirituous liquors, were obliged, for the first three weeks, to swallow

the enormous quantity of three legal gallons of molasses, to keep themselves in tolerable trim! They, of course, could do no work, even if they had time for it. Drinking switchel is, we believe, like drinking rum, the more you take of it, the thirstier you grow!

More trouble in the Wigwag.—Some of our superlatively wise and pure Dignitaries at Washington—heads of Departments—it appears have been dabbling a little of late in Kentucky politics; undertaking, among other things, to decide between two Jackson candidates for Congress, struggling in the same district. The gentleman against whom the *Dilettanti* have decided, is by no means satisfied, and has taken the liberty to speak his mind in very plain terms. The Post Master General, and the Secretary of State, and one of our recently appointed Foreign Ministers, come in for share of censure in this corrupt and dangerous intermeddling.—*Ib.*

SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER.

The Arkansas Gazette of July 15, announces the entire destruction of *Cantonment Towson*, on Red River.—The President had ordered the troops to Cantonment Jessup, Louisiana,—when the people, (or a portion of ragamuffins) a few days after assembled, set fire to the barracks, and totally demolished the whole establishment. It is pretended that the removal of the troops left that frontier too much exposed; and their resentment burst into this mischievous flame.

People of Color.—The corporation of Cincinnati have passed an act relative to free persons of color, requiring them to give bonds in order to secure their residence in that city, which restrictions they find it not easy to comply with. The people of color consequently sent a deputation to Upper Canada, to ascertain if they could locate themselves in that Province. The Governor of Canada has offered three districts of country for their choice, and it appears they are negotiating for "the Gulf of Bluff Lands," which lie fifty miles from Lake Erie, in 42 degrees north, on the Grand River. There are said to be two flourishing settlements on this body of land, one of Dutch people, and the other of Quakers. Agents have been appointed in Cincinnati to receive donations to assist such of the colored population to remove as are without means.

Balt. Gaz.

The trade of England with France for the last year, did not exceed eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, while with Turkey it amounted to more than a million.

Ib.

Spain.—Spain appears to be rousing from the deep sleep in which for the last two hundred years she has been sunk. The loss of her South American colonies, and of the precious metals which she used to derive from that source, seems to have brought about this favorable change in her character. A work has lately been published at Madrid, recommending the formation of companies for the digging of coal, for the establishment of foundries, for the manufacture of steam-engines, for the construction of iron rail-ways, bridges, and machines of all kinds, for the casting of cannon, for the completion of the canals of Castile and Arragon, for the preservation of the forests, for the cultivation of agriculture, and in short, for giving to every description of industry and commerce a new and powerful impulse. It is very gratifying to learn that these plans have received the cordial support of the Spanish aristocracy—hitherto so disdainful of useful and laborious employments.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

A battle was fought about the latter end of July in Randolph county, Missouri, between a party of 26 frontier inhabitants, and from 40 to 100 Iowa and Sioux Indians who had, as alleged on the one hand, and denied on the other, taken some cattle from Chariton river, and who had been pursued by the whites for the purpose of regaining their cattle. The whites were defeated, losing three men killed and four wounded. The loss of the Indians was said to be ten or twelve killed. The Governor of Missouri has ordered out 1000 militia, which with the United States troops and volunteers on their march will make a force of about 3000 men.—The whole frontier is in a state of excitement.

P. S. We have just received a Missouri paper of 15th July, which states that the troops are on their return from the battle ground, not having met with any Indians.

Torch Light.

Signs of the Times.—The Upper Canada Advocate continues to publish conspicuously, and with recommendation, the *Revolutionary documents of the U. States*. The last is the draft of an address to the People by the provincial Congress.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 10.

Pennsylvania Canal.—In the course of the last week three feet of water was let in to the canal opposite Duncan's Island, and the work at the Red Hill and Hunters Falls tested. At both places, it was perfectly water tight.—A little more repairing will render the canal fit for navigation from Duncan's Island to Harrisburg. Between Harrisburg and Middletown some repairing is also to be done, but it is not expected that many days will be required to do it. The only heavy work is the raising of the dam at Duncan's Island, which is in competent hands. Altogether, we feel confident that this twenty four miles of canal will be navigable in September. Persons intimately acquainted with the state of the Juniata division of the canal, say it will be fit for navigation from Duncan's Island to Lewistown, in September, with the exception of the Aqueduct at the mouth of the Juniata, which cannot be completed this season.

[The Harrisburg Reporter of the 14th says, "since the above was in type, we have received information, that the water has reached this place, and is about two feet deep."]

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.

The Canal.—The Packet Boat General Lacock and the Pittsburg and Blairsville Packet passed through the river locks.—the former descending and the latter ascending,—on the 9th. Yesterday the navigation of the canal may be said to have been formally commenced, though some parts of it have been in profitable use for a considerable time past.

A Canal Boat, laden with 130 barrels of Salt, arrived yesterday from the Kiskeminitas works.

Honorable Integrity.—It is most honorable to the integrity of the Nantucket ship masters, that a capital of nearly \$2,000,000 is employed in the remote parts of the earth with no other security than the honor and integrity of those to whose care it is entrusted. Instances of bad faith have been, nevertheless, most rare. One shipmaster who has sailed more miles, and brought home more oil, than any other individual, never entered into any other contract than that implied by his assent to the following verbal instructions: "We wish you to go to the Pacific, fill with sperm oil, and come home again." So much for the effect of republican habits, Quaker morality, and general instruction.

Boston Daily.

While the workmen were employed in laying and soldering the iron pipes for conveying water, in Winchester, Va. a few days since, "electric shocks" were produced to such a degree as to cause them to discontinue their labors during the remainder of the day. Several citizens who were standing by got into the ditch and tried the experiment, when the effect was the same on all.—The pipes are united in the same manner as those in this city; and the Winchester Republican remarks that "it was in driving closely the soldering lead that the shocks were produced. The sun was nearly vertical—the thermometer at 93 degrees; the ditch somewhat damp, and the pipes warm from the action of the sun upon them." The principle is no doubt that of galvanism.

Balt. Gaz.

Our Circuit Court (Bench, Bar, Jurors, Witnesses, Auditors, and all) has been completely wearied out by the long trials which have just terminated—for the present. The argument upon the motion for a new trial, in the case of the United States vs. Watkins, was not gone into on Thursday, the Court having determined to adjourn, after getting through some civil business, to Wednesday next, when it is supposed the motions in arrest of judgment, &c. of which notice has been given, will be argued.

The Grand Jury renewed its request for a discharge, and the Attorney of the United States consenting, it was discharged, after an unprecedented attendance of forty-two days.—*Nat. Ed.*

The Frankfort Commentator asserts that "H. T. B. has been a delinquent to the government, in not presenting over when he now presides, for many years, for ten thousand dollars, as the records of the Federal Court in this town, (Frankfort) will show." And adds, "there are matters connected with this delinquency, which would make common men stare."

The Rev. Alexander McTear, Professor in Dickinson College, has been chosen Professor of languages in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in place of Dr. Nelson, resigned in consequence of ill health.

A young man named John Thomas, killed on Thursday last, in the passing of a boat through one of the locks of the Pennsylvania Canal, near Lewistown.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, AUG. 19.

Anti-Masonic.—At the request of an individual of this place, we have published his call for an Anti-Masonic meeting—although we exceedingly regret, that an attempt to get up an excitement of that nature in this County, should be made.

As requisition may possibly be made of our columns—and as communications on that subject must necessarily have a material effect upon the characters and interests of individuals—the proper signature of every writer, whether for or against, must be appended to his communication.

CHURCH AND STATE.

We regret to observe in the last "Compiler," an article copied from the Gospel Advocate, charging the Presbyterian Church in the U. States with secret attempts to obtain Political ascendancy in our government, or, in other words, to "effect an union of Church and State." It is really lamentable that such a charge should be made against any Religious society, whether it originates in jealousy or malevolence, or any other cause. By upright and virtuous men of other denominations we do think nothing of this kind can or will be credited—when it is known to be in direct contradiction to the spirit and letter of Presbyterian Church Government. We do not wish, in our journals, to enter upon the defence of any particular Religious denominations, their tenets, or their Church Governments—but so serious a charge, and so unfounded, ought not to pass without contradiction, let it be made against whom it may. In refutation, therefore, we publish the following article, which, we trust, will convince every unprejudiced man, of any other denomination, that the Presbyterian society is, in principle, opposed to every thing in the shape of "an union of Church and State."

In their Confession of Faith, which was adopted by the highest judicatory of their church in May 1805, they state, when speaking of civil magistrates, (see Chap. 23) they ought not "in the least to interfere in matters of faith," and ought not to "give the preference to any denomination of Christians above the rest." Every minister at his ordination professes to believe this doctrine, as warranted by the word of God; if therefore he desires that his Church should be incorporated with the State, he is insincere in his profession, and is unworthy of confidence.

In perfect accordance with this article of their faith, the General Assembly, in a letter to the members of the Protestant Churches in France, bearing date, May 1828, (see printed minutes of General Assembly of 1829.) say, "We have no connexion, directly or indirectly, with the State. The civil constitutions of our country preclude such connexion, and the General Assembly most cordially rejoice that they do so, being fully persuaded from all their experience, that every species of connexion between the Church and the State, is so far from being an aid, that it is really an obstacle to the progress of pure and undefiled religion. All that we desire, in reference to this matter, we are thankful to God that we enjoy—equal protection in the exercise of all our rights, with our brethren of all religious denominations."

Kentucky Elections.—The Elections for members of Congress, and State Representatives, in Kentucky, is just over—appears to have been quite an animated contest—no doubt turning upon the present Administration and Mr. Clay. But very partial returns have been received.—In one county, we learn, which gave a Jackson majority last fall, the Anti-Jackson candidate, the first day, was 56 ahead.

A severe Earthquake was felt on the 1st of April, on the coast of Macedonia (Greece) and at the same time at Constantinople and Constantinople. In the village of Pravi, 700 houses were swallowed up, with almost all its inhabitants. Constantinople, it is stated, suffered considerably.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Manchester, Captain Sketchly, London papers to the 30th June, and Liverpool to the 1st July, both inclusive, were received at New-York.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 24th of June to the 20th of August. The Speech of the King was read by the Lord Chancellor—and states, that it is his determination, if possible, to prevent the extension of hostilities in the East of Europe, and to promote the restoration of peace.

Great Battle near Schoumla.

The Commander-in-chief of the Russian Army has reported officially to the Emperor, that he obtained a most complete victory on the 11th of June, over the Grand Vizier, near Schoumla.—The Turkish force was composed of about 40,000 men. The battle lasted for four hours, when the Turkish army gave way, and commenced a general flight, abandoning 40 pieces of cannon, with all the ammunition waggons, the camp, and their whole baggage. They were in complete disorder, and were flying to the mountains. The Grand Vizier made his escape, with a small number of horse. 2000 of the Turks were killed, and 1500 taken prisoners. 16 more cannon were found in the forest through which the Turks directed their flight. The Russian Commander-in-chief seems to think that the army of the Grand Vizier is to be considered as not only totally defeated, but entirely dissolved. The accounts state, that if the result of this battle should lead to the capture of the strong fortresses on the Balkan, and thus open a passage for the Russian troops into the Ottoman territories, it may be attended with serious consequences.

The following is a comment of a London paper on the above intelligence:—

LONDON, June 23.

Nothing is talked of here but the battle between the Russians and Turks, which is generally looked upon as decisive of the war, if not of the fate of the Ottoman Porte. It is hoped, rather than believed, that the Russian account has been greatly exaggerated, and that it was, in fact, a sort of drawn battle; but the loss of 56 pieces of artillery on the part of the Turks too clearly proves that they have been totally defeated. Every person acquainted with the nature of the contest, and with the resources of the Turks, believed that they would have avoided a battle in the open field, and the probability is that such was their intention, had they not been forced into the contrary course by the skillful manoeuvres of the Russian General. The friends of Russia are decidedly of opinion that the victory will lead to a peace. We doubt this. It is true that the Emperor Nicholas is aware that all Europe is against—decidedly against, the destruction of the Turkish Power, but then it should be recollected that he also knows that England, who is most interested in the question, and who has hitherto found money for carrying on general European wars, is now too poor to follow such a course, and keep faith with the public creditor upon the principles which her Government has laid down.

The Indians.—The Cherokee Phoenix, edited by Mr. Boudinot, a native Indian, in the country from whence it is in contemplation to remove the aborigines, to please Georgia, who is desirous to possess their lands, holds the following language:—

"The Cherokees are *not* making any preparations to remove, but on the contrary, they continue to make improvements as heretofore. We see houses erecting wherever we go—they are enlarging their farms—the progress of education is encouraging, and the improvement in morals has never been so flattering. These are facts on which the public may depend, until we shall inform them otherwise. We know not what course the Cherokees may finally determine to pursue, but we have no hesitation in stating the above as being the most correct in regard to them at present. We do not undertake to say that they will remain here at all hazards, for 'persecution—what will it not accomplish?' as the Journal of Commerce remarks. We know, however, the feelings of many individuals—in regard to them, we speak with confidence when we say, coercion alone will remove them to the western country allotted for the Indians."

A communication from "One of the Whites," appears in the Phoenix,

in which he says, "I will hold to my country until driven from it by the bayonet; but if otherwise, I will take my flight to the western wilds, to seek a retreat in a country, said to be 'more congenial to Indian habits'—a retreat where the voice of civilized man gives place to yells of savage men and ferocious beasts, there to hide myself in the bosom of some lonely forest, to spend my days in obscurity, and to look back on my injured country, and mourn the fate of Alknomac's noble, but unfortunate race."

Sale of Real Estate.—A house and lot in New York, was sold a few days since, for \$38,100! The lot was 29 feet in front, 130 deep. Another lot and store was sold for \$45,000! The lot 29 feet by 79.

Another fire occurred in New York on the 3th inst. by which a number of buildings, with a large quantity of goods, were destroyed.

Occultation.—In the night of Friday the 21st inst. Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude, will suffer an occultation by the moon, one or both the phenomena of which will be visible in a large part of the United States and of Europe.

It will commence about 35 minutes past 11 o'clock—duration about 51 minutes—passing from east to west of the moon.

CUMBERLAND, Aug. 14.

Swearingen's Trial.—The Court, for the trial of GEORGE SWEARINGEN, proceeded to impanel a Jury on Tuesday. Out of twenty-five Jurymen summoned, but three were sworn on Tuesday; they being first obliged to state, on oath, whether they had expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. On Wednesday, out of thirty-six talesmen, six Jurors were sworn, the others having been challenged; and yesterday, out of thirty talesmen, three more Jurors were sworn, making up the requisite number. A panel of Jurymen being now obtained, and the absent witness having yesterday appeared, it may be expected that the trial will now proceed without further delay. We purpose giving an abstract of the proceedings of the trial so soon as a verdict shall have been rendered by the Jury.

The following named persons have been appointed at the late sitting of the court in this town, *viewers* to assess damages arising from the location of the Pennsylvania Canal on the lands, or encroachments upon water rights, &c. of citizens on its border in the county, viz. David S. Forney, Samuel Ruby, Richard Craighead, John Stough, John Clendenin, of Cumberland county; John Macfarlane, Jacob Cassatt, Thomas C. Miller, Allen Robinette, John Duffield, of Adams county. *Perry Forester.*

A present to President Jackson.—Somerset Waters, an ingenious Mechanic of Frederick county, Md. has constructed a casket of twenty four kinds of wood, which has been presented to General Jackson. It is composed, on the outside, of Boxwood, White Oak, Black Oak, Chesnut, Maple, Dogwood, Locust, Walnut, Beach, Birds-eye Maple, Ivy, Cherry, and Hickory: on the inside, of White Pine, Poplar, Ash, Apple, Gum, Honey Locust, Yellow Pine, Water Oak, Wild Cherry, Red Oak, and Cedar. *Hagers-town Her.*

Caution.—We have been requested to warn the public against receiving Five Dollar Notes of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, Easton Branch, letter D. payable to N. Hammond. There are numerous counterfeits in circulation, which are so well executed as to deceive persons not accustomed to use great care in the receipt of notes. The filling up and signatures are almost facsimiles of those of the genuine notes.—The words "Farmer's Bank of Maryland" are not, however, so well engraved as those on the original plate. *Balt. Gaz.*

The Tariff.—Indications from all quarters leave no doubt that there will be a serious struggle at the next Session of Congress between the Manufacturing and the Planting interest, (that is, they will be the combatants in chief,) unless, possibly, pending negotiations with Great Britain may cause it to be deferred. *Prevented it cannot be.* We foresee that it is inevitable, however much to be deprecated. *Nat. Int.*

A late Pittsburgh paper, after an expression of confidence in the honesty of Mr. Wolf, gives it as the expectation of that part of the State, that he will take HENRY BALDWIN, as Secretary of State, and JOHN SERGEANT as Attorney General, and that thus the two great sections, the East and West, will be ably represented in the Cabinet.

There is an account published of a very curious spring, that has attracted considerable attention within a short time. In the county of Wythe, Va. being one of the head springs of Cripple Creek, and about ten miles from the Court House of the County. It ebbs and flows in the months of August and September only; runs four days and stops four days during the two months mentioned. The balance of the year it runs continually; the quantity of water is sufficient to turn a saw and grist mill. It is an uncommonly large spring: it will begin to blubber and sink back, and will not run one drop; and at the end of four days, it will roar like claps of thunder, and in a few minutes after, the noise with a blowing, and the water, return. The gentlemen who visited it state that they drank of the water, which was exceedingly fine and cool, and of a bluish color—so much so as to color the creek a mile or more below, into which it empties. There is a mill half a mile below it, which is compelled to stop with the spring, though in addition to this it receives the water of another stream.

The amount of revenue received in the last 5 months, is above \$6,000,000.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. D. McConaughy, Mr. SAMUEL WITHEROW, Jr. to Miss ELIZA MAGINLY, daughter of Mr. James Maginly, deceased—both of Hamiltonban township.

In Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. on Tuesday the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. Peebles, Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, formerly of this place, to Miss MARY FISHER, of that place.

The Federal Republicans

OF Adams county, are requested to meet at the usual place of Election in each township, on Saturday the 5th of September next, and elect Two Delegates from each Township, to meet at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on the Monday following, (the 7th Sept.) to fix upon, and recommend suitable persons to be supported at the next election. *MANY.*

Aug. 18.

ANTI-MASONIC.

THE Citizens of Adams county, opposed to Secret Societies, and especially to Free Masonry, are requested to meet at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 31st of August inst. to devise such means for their own protection against the machinations of said Society, as may be deemed advisable. It is desired to be explicitly understood, that this invitation has no reference to party politics, nor is it designed to affect the pending Governor's election. *MANY FREEMEN.*

Aug. 18.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Frederick Boyer and George Smyser, Assignees of JOHN KING, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and is filed in this office; and the same will be allowed and confirmed by the Court, on Tuesday the 22d of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. unless reason shall then be given why the same ought not to be allowed.

G. WELSH, Proth'y. tc

Aug. 18.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS the Subscriber gave a note of hand to SHELDON MARKS, dated 4th December, 1828, payable in 12 months, for the sum of Twenty Dollars—and, as he has received no satisfaction therefor, he hereby cautions all persons not to take an assignment of said Note, as he is determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

MOSES JENKINS.

Aug. 18.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME time in April last, I executed my obligation to a certain D. Little, Coach and Harness maker, Gettysburg, Pa. for the sum of 100 or 125 dollars, payable on the first of August, 1829—it being in part payment for a Barouche, purchased by me of him.—I hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by course of law, the consideration having failed, and a gross and palpable fraud having been committed upon me in the sale.

ELIZABETH SHOWALTER. Charlestown, Va. Aug. 11.

DE LA MONTERAT'S COLUMBIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC. FOR the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and many affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumption.

To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated Specific is only necessary to convince the incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. Since the discovery of this invaluable medicine, numbers have experienced its salutary and happy effects.—Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by those who have used it. In all cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, and other consumptive affections, by the use of this article they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. This Specific has relieved and cured the most violent cases in which other medicines have failed to give any relief. It operates by gentle expectorations, and may be given to infants and children with the greatest safety.

De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific has stood the test of experience and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The following certificates just received from highly respectable gentlemen will show its value.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, Feb. 14th, 1829.

Gentlemen—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the Medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it. I will, therefore, as briefly as possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine. I have been, for the last five or six years, laboring under a Pulmonary Consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending physician, during which I have consulted many physicians, taken much medicine, but all to little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued so to do for several days in succession, and on the 14th of the same month was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months, until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of this Specific, I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken. But in this I was happily disappointed. At my very lowest state, I commenced the use of this Specific. I took the first dose at night in a little herb-tea, sweetened, which threw me into a general perspiration and procured for me a good night's rest. I continued to take the medicine as directed, and in about five days, my cough was completely stopped and have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this Specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the disease. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper. Your's respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN R. ELLICOTT.

BALTIMORE, Feb 19th, 1829.

I, Joseph N. Ruckle, do hereby certify, that for upwards of six months, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough and shortness of breath, and every indication, (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption; after having been persuaded by my parents, I was induced to make trial of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific, and the use of three bottles completely restored me to health.

JOSEPH N. RUCKLE.

The following commendatory notice is from a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and student of the late Dr. Rush.

Having recommended the use of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific in my own private practice for some time past, and having witnessed its decided efficacy in many cases which had previously resisted the usual remedies, I now with much pleasure give my testimony in its favor by stating, that I have prescribed the Specific with great success in Asthma, Rheumatic Inflammation, or Inflammation and Suberces of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Consumptions and Catarrhal deflections on the breast. The length of time many of the diseases have been cured, convinces me that they are permanent, & it may, with propriety, be said, that its healing qualities rank it superior to any other remedy of the present day.

ALEXANDER McPIERSON, M. D. It is for sale by S. H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

Aug. 18.

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JUST RECEIVED, DR. CHAPMAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR SOFT STOMACH PILLS. Indigestion or Sour Stomach is acknowledged by Medical writers to be a complaint of a stubborn kind, at all times very difficult of cure. This is sufficiently illustrated in the disappointment of those who unfortunately suffer under it, as they for the most part find that, after having tried many things to little or no purpose, they are at last obliged to use perhaps the remainder of life such articles as can at best but palliate the disease. Under such circumstances any medicine capable of removing the complaint must surely be an article highly deserving the attention of all those who are afflicted with it. The proprietor of these Pills is therefore happy in offering to the afflicted an invaluable medicine, the success of which has never yet been equalled for the cure of Dyspepsia in its most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, loss of spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, and disturbed sleep, &c. Whoever applies these Pills in the above disease according to directions, will never be disappointed, as they have never been known to fail in producing a radical and permanent cure. The use of a single box will convince the most unbelieving of their efficacy. They will most effectually remove all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it, and at the same time will restore the debilitated organs of digestion to their natural vigor which is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the animal economy.

The above valuable medicine is offered for sale by S. H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 18.

EUROPE.

In the long detail of foreign occurrences, there is but little that indicates the approach of those decisive events which are necessary to determine the result of the great strife between Russia and Turkey. Their relative positions have undergone little alteration since the commencement of the present campaign.—Russia is still, as she has been from the beginning, wielding her immense resources with a vigor and energy which, however skillfully they may have been directed, have failed to make any sensible impression upon her equally energetic, and if we look back to her starting point, far more rapidly improving foe. In the beginning of the war, the Russian Emperor found himself at the head of an army which is represented as disciplined in the most modern school of warfare—ably appointed and commanded by officers of the highest reputation. The Sultan, on the other hand, had, but a very short time before, deprived himself of the arm of defence upon which his ancestors had, for centuries, been accustomed to rely—and the destruction of the Janissaries, whilst it gave an earnest of the determined energy which might be expected from him on other occasions, seemed calculated to go far in rendering that energy ineffectual. But the same resolution, which sustained him through the hazardous attempt to remove from around his throne the licentious band who had been taught to look upon their services to their Country in the time of war, as affording to them a right to direct the acts of their government in time of peace, has served also to support him in the crisis which the cupidity of a neighboring power has produced.

The result of the events which seem so slow in developing themselves, depends, perhaps, less upon the efforts of Russia, in invasion, and those of Turkey in repelling her attacks, than upon the position which adventitious circumstances may compel some of the other powers of Europe to take.

The rumor which we published yesterday of an engagement between the British and French Fleets, and the Russian blockading Squadron in the Archipelago is too vague to admit of speculation as to its consequences. But the preservation of peace between the Christian Powers of Europe has for some time been precarious, and the Russian and Turkish war promises to afford, in its course, many causes for creating national jealousies, which may terminate in hostilities of an extent commensurate with the power of the nations who may engage in them.

Balt. Gaz.

COURIER OFFICE,

Charleston, Aug. 2—4½ P. M.

Important Rumor.—We learn from the owner of the French brig and schooner which arrived here on Wednesday last from Guadaloupe, that previous to their sailing, a vessel arrived at Pont Petre in a very short passage from Marseilles, reported that some French and English merchant vessels attempting to pass the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles, were taken possession of by the Russian Admiral; whereupon the commanders of the French and British fleets made demand for their restoration, which being refused, force was resorted to, and resulted in the destruction of the Russian fleet.

We have not been able to learn the date of the sailing of the vessel from Marseilles, upon which rests the probability of the report—but as the above brig and schooner had only sixteen days passage from Goree (Africa) to Guadaloupe, the passage of the vessel from Marseilles may have been proportionably short. The position occupied by the respective fleets at our last date, and the excitement occasioned by the blockade, give probability to the rumor.

THE SULTAN MAHMOUD II.

The London Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writes as follows:—

Our intelligence from the theatre of war is up to the 29th May. The Muscovites by all accounts have had a drubbing at Paravadi by the Grand Vizier. The Russian bulletins, which must be read with many grains of allowance, claim the victory, as a matter of course. It seems, however, that the Grand Vizier attacked Gen. Roth with great fury on the 17th of May, and claims the victory, having as they say, taken six cannon and destroyed 4000 Russians.

The Russians, on the contrary, contend that they remained masters of the field, took two colors, killed 2000 Turks, but only took 45 prisoners.—It was no doubt a very handsome affair on the part of the Turks, for we find that the Grand Vizier returned quietly to Schoumla, as if he had walked forth for a morning repast, and we further learn that Hussein Pacha with 15,000 men had marched towards Rud-

schuk; and it appears that the forces will be concentrated at Silistria, where the next grand battle will be fought.

It is conceded on all hands that the Russians are weary of the war, and have done nothing which promises to realize those splendid schemes of ambition long entertained by the Czar of Russia.—The greatest man alive is beyond all question the Sultan Mahmoud. He has exhibited throughout the Greek war and the invasion by Russia, a spirit of enterprise—daring courage—liberality of views—superior judgment and extraordinary genius, surpassed only by such a man as the Emperor Napoleon.

The Russians have taught him the art of war, and have developed the resources of Turkey, which have been hid since the time of Solymán the Magnificent. The pressure of events induced the Sultan to break through those religious fetters which for centuries have checked the advancement of civilization in the Ottoman Empire, and he seizes upon the times to carry into effect plans long contemplated, but which in the time of peace could never be enforced. His troops are now clothed in the costume of European soldiers. Instead of the cumbersome cloak, the heavy turban, wide trousers, long matchlock guns, attaghan, and pistols, they have short jackets, light caps, rifles, muskets and bayonets—they are drilled in platoons by European officers, and their artillery and light field pieces are in the best condition. The cavalry also are divested of former heavy encumbrances, and with their fine scimitars, pistols and light pikes, they present the very best specimen of that class of the army.

The Sultan himself sees to every thing. With a plain green cloth tunic and white turban, distinguished only by the richness of his arms, and frequently unattended, he visits the arsenal, dock yards, takes an excursion in a steamboat, and surprised an English gentleman lately by calling in a friendly way and taking dinner with him.—The ladies of the Harem have likewise their liberty, and walk unveiled abroad. These are the singular results of the war, which in effect will tend hereafter more closely to unite Christian and Mussulman, and break down those unmeaning barriers which heretofore have separated them.

You will perceive by the papers, that the Standard of the Prophet has been raised, and of course multitudes flock to it. This has been done not from emergency, but rather, as I suppose, to terminate the war at once; and as Russia has neither the support of England or France, I shall be mistaken if their armies do not recross the Danube by the ensuing winter.

Reform in the treatment of Turkish Ladies.

Accounts from Constantinople, in the French papers, mention that the Sultan has achieved another triumph over Mussulman prejudice.—He has determined that the ladies of the Empire shall adopt European customs. To set the example, the ladies of the Imperial Harem and the wives of the Ministers have made their appearance in public, to the great astonishment of the Constantinopolitans, who would scarcely believe their eyes when they saw these hitherto invisible beauties promenading openly in all the finery of Parisian Millinery. The alteration of the rank of women in Turkey would no doubt effect an important change in all the relations of society there, but the Sultan must be a "bold man" to attempt it.

The packet brig Medina, Captain Beckman, arrived at New-York on Sunday, in 21 days from Carthage. The captain states that there was no news at that place. The editors of the Mercantile have been favored with Bogota papers of the 21st and 23rd of June. From these they learn that on the 13th of May, the Peruvian frigate Preuba accidentally took fire in the harbor of Guayaquil, and was destroyed with most of the crew. By the explosion of the magazine several vessels lying near were injured and some of their crews killed. The whole number of lives lost is said to have been about 1000. The despatches received at Bogota, state that this occurrence leaves Guayaquil undefended by sea, and gives to Colombia the superiority of naval force in the Pacific. A Peruvian brig, and the schr. Macedonia, were captured in going out of the harbor of Guayaquil on the 23d May, by the Colombian schr. Istmenza, and ordered to Panama.

The death of a Miss Turner is noticed in the Dover, N. H. Gazette, who died of a dropsy. In the course of her disease she was tapped 24 times, the first on the 28th July, 1827, and the last on the 21st of May, 1829, (about once a month) the aggregate amount of which was nine hundred and twenty three pounds! On the 5th May last, 32 pounds, and on the 21st, 39 pounds were drawn from her.

CARTAGE, Aug. 13.

Distressing Accident.—While Mrs. Harper, wife of John Harper, Esq. of Millin township, was riding last week in a dearborn, accompanied by one of her children and another lady, the horse, from some cause, commenced kicking back, and struck the child who was instantly killed, and Mrs. Harper much injured.

Another.—We understand that on Tuesday of last week, a lad, the son of Mr. John Devine of Monroe township, in attempting to draw a bucket of water from the well of Dennis Devine, while the bucket was descending, took hold of the rope, and was immediately precipitated into the well and instantly killed! *Herald.*

PERU, (U. C.) July 19.

Raffling for Babies.—We are informed that at a house in Ramsey, where a woman was lately delivered of a child, a neighboring farmer's wife who was lending her aid, was instantaneously taken in labor and was also delivered a few minutes afterwards. The children were both of the same sex; whether male or female we don't know.—They were put together, and in the bustle of taking care of each woman, the midwife forgot which child belonged to each mother. What was to be done in this perplexing dilemma. It was agreed by both parties, that each mother should take the child which fell to her by decision of lot, and him or her bringing up, rear, and educate, until some convincing family likeness appeared, by which they could arrive at a moral certainty of their parentage, and that an exchange should then take place, if the Delphic oracle of lot appeared to have been mendacious.

We find in the Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel of Friday, the following extraordinary story:—

Specie.—A Mr. Hand died a short time since at a great age, in Stephentown, in this county.—He possessed a good farm, had always been known as a careful, saving man, and was supposed to have left at his death a snug little estate. He left a will, however, and upon opening that, it was discovered that his farm was but a small item of his property. In the house in which he had dwelt for a great many years, there was one room which he had never permitted any body to enter, but himself; it was on the ground floor, and in his will he gave directions to go into that room, open a trap door, and there under, in small tubs and kegs, and other vessels, would be found a treasure of specie; the investigation being made, the money was indeed found to the amount of about \$40,000, in dollars, quarters, half dollars, crowns, &c.

There was another clause in the will which stated that in one of the vessels mentioned, was a phial containing a written scroll giving information where another still larger deposit of specie had been made; but alas! the treacherous ink had disappeared, deserted its post, or rather abandoned its lines, and the paper told not a word of the precious secret with which it had been charged. What vigils will covetousness keep till this other deposit is found—what digging, and searching there will be, till this Kidd's money shall be forthcoming.

There is no room to doubt the truth of the story, as we are told by several of our citizens, some of whom are personally cognizant of the fact.

The present Post Master General and Duff Green, having made the statement that the late Post Master General had "involved the Post Office Department in contracts beyond its ability to pay," Mr. McLean has thought it due to his reputation to notice and refute the slander, which he does in a clear way, and in a moderate tone, but at the same time with such indications of his mind, as to leave no room for doubt as to what his thoughts are about the new mode of doing business, introduced by the present administration. He thinks the only fear of loss of revenue to the Department is, from the withdrawal of public confidence. Major Barry may digest this at his leisure, and prepare to meet the sentence that awaits him.

Fredonian.

The greatest man America ever produced—or at least ever sent to Europe, lately sailed from New York for Liverpool. He was six feet four inches high, and weighed 600 pounds, *avoidschips!* *ib.*

Some apprehension seems to have been felt lately in several counties in Virginia, from insurrectionary symptoms or movements, among the unfortunate part of their population. All is now quiet and peaceful. *ib.*

A company of 50 canal laborers in Connecticut, who have started in earnest upon the plan of entire abstinence from spirituous liquors, were obliged, for the first three weeks, to swallow

the enormous quantity of three gallons of molasses, to keep themselves in tolerable trim! They, of course, could do no work, even if they had time for it. Drinking switchel is, we believe, like drinking rum, the more you take of it, the thirstier you grow! *ib.*

More trouble in the Wigwag.—Some of our superlatively wise and pure dignitaries at Washington—heads of Departments—it appears have been dabbling a little of late in Kentucky politics; undertaking, among other things, to decide between two Jackson candidates for Congress, struggling in the same district. The gentleman against whom the Dictators have decided, is by no means satisfied, and has taken the liberty to speak his mind in very plain terms. The Post Master General, and the Secretary of State, and one of our recently appointed Foreign Ministers, come in for share of censure in this corrupt and dangerous intermeddling.—*ib.*

SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER.

The Arkansas Gazette of July 15, announces the entire destruction of Cantonment Towson, on Red River.—The President had ordered the troops to Cantonment Jessup, Louisiana, when the people, (or a portion of ragamuffins) a few days after assembled, set fire to the barracks, and totally demolished the whole establishment. It is pretended that the removal of the troops left that frontier too much exposed; and their resentment burst into this mischievous flame.

People of Color.—The corporation of Cincinnati have passed an act relative to free persons of color, requiring them to give bonds in order to secure their residence in that city, which restrictions they find it not easy to comply with. The people of color consequently sent a deputation to Upper Canada, to ascertain if they could locate themselves in that Province. The Governor of Canada has offered three districts of country for their choice, and it appears they are negotiating for "the Gulf of Bluff Lands," which lie fifty miles from Lake Erie, in 42 degrees north, on the Grand River. There are said to be two flourishing settlements on this body of land, one of Dutch people, and the other of Quakers. Agents have been appointed in Cincinnati to receive donations to assist such of the colored population to remove as are without means. *Balt. Gaz.*

The trade of England with France for the last year, did not exceed eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, while with Turkey it amounted to more than a million. *ib.*

Spain.—Spain appears to be rousing from the deep sleep in which for the last two hundred years she has been sunk. The loss of her South American colonies, and of the precious metals which she used to derive from that source, seems to have brought about this favorable change in her character. A work has lately been published at Madrid, recommending the formation of companies for the digging of coal, for the establishment of foundries, for the manufacture of steam-engines, for the construction of iron rail-ways, bridges, and machines of all kinds, for the casting of cannon, for the completion of the canals of Castile and Arragon, for the preservation of the forests, for the cultivation of agriculture, and in short, for giving to every description of industry and commerce a new and powerful impulse. It is very gratifying to learn that these plans have received the cordial support of the Spanish aristocracy—hitherto so disdainful of useful and laborious employments.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

A battle was fought about the latter end of July in Randolph county, Missouri, between a party of 26 frontier inhabitants, and from 80 to 100 Iowa and Sioux Indians who had, as alleged on the one hand, and denied on the other, taken some cattle from Chariton river, and who had been pursued by the whites for the purpose of regaining their cattle. The whites were defeated, losing three men killed and four wounded. The loss of the Indians was said to be ten or twelve killed. The Governor of Missouri has ordered out 1000 militia, which with the United States troops and volunteers on their march will make a force of about 2000 men.—The whole frontier is in a state of excitement.

P. S. We have just received a Missouri paper of 25th July, which states that the troops are on their return from the battle ground, not having met with any Indians. *Torch Light.*

Signs of the Times.—The Upper Canada Advocate continues to publish conspicuously, and with recommendation, the *Revolutionary documents of the U. States*. The last, is the draft of an address to the People by the provincial Congress.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 10.

Pennsylvania Canal.—In the course of the last week three feet of water was let in to the canal opposite Duncan's Island, and the work at the Red Hill and Hunters Falls tested. At both places, it was perfectly water tight.—A little more repairing will render the canal fit for navigation from Duncan's Island to Harrisburg. Between Harrisburg and Middletown some repairing is also to be done, but it is not expected that many days will be required to do it. The only heavy work is the raising of the dam at Duncan's Island, which is in competent hands. Altogether, we feel confident that this twenty four miles of canal will be navigable in September. Persons intimately acquainted with the state of the Juniata division of the canal, say it will be fit for navigation from Duncan's Island to Lewistown, in September, with the exception of the Aqueduct at the mouth of the Juniata, which cannot be completed this season.

[The Harrisburg Reporter of the 14th says, "since the above was in type, we have received information, that the water has reached this place, and is about two feet deep."]—

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.

The Canal.—The Packet Boat General Lacock and the Pittsburgh and Blairsville Packet passed through the river locks,—the former descending and the latter ascending,—on the 9th. Yesterday the navigation of the canal may be said to have been formally commenced, though some parts of it have been in profitable use for a considerable time past.

A Canal Boat, laden with 130 barrels of Salt, arrived yesterday from the Kiskeminittas works.

Honorable Integrity.—It is most honorable to the integrity of the Nantucket ship masters, that a capital of nearly \$2,000,000 is employed in the remote parts of the earth with no other security than the honor and integrity of those to whose care it is entrusted. Instances of bad faith have been, nevertheless, most rare. One shipmaster who has sailed more miles, and brought home more oil, than any other individual, never entered into any other contract than that implied by his assent to the following verbal instructions: "We wish you to go to the Pacific, fill with sperm oil, and come home again." So much for the effect of republican habits, Quaker morality, and general instruction. *Boston Daily.*

While the workmen were employed in laying and soldering the iron pipes for conveying water, in Winchester, Va. a few days since, "electric shocks" were produced to such a degree as to cause them to discontinue their labors during the remainder of the day. Several citizens who were standing by got into the ditch and tried the experiment, when the effect was the same on all.—The pipes are united in the same manner as those in this city; and the Winchester Republican remarks that "it was in driving closely the soldering lead that the shocks were produced. The sun was nearly vertical—the thermometer at 93 degrees; the ditch somewhat damp, and the pipes warm from the action of the sun upon them." The principle is no doubt that of galvanism. *Balt. Gaz.*

Our Circuit Court (Bench, Bar, Jurors, Witnesses, Auditors, and all) has been completely wearied out by the long trials which have just terminated—for the present. The argument upon the motion for a new trial, in the case of the United States vs. Watkins, was not gone into on Thursday, the Court having determined to adjourn, after getting through some civil business, to Wednesday next, when it is supposed the motions in arrest of judgment, &c. of which notice has been given, will be argued.

The Grand Jury renewed its request for a discharge, and the Attorney of the United States consenting, it was discharged, after an unprecedented attendance of forty-two days.—*Nat. Int.*

The Frankfort Commentator asserts that "H. T. Barn" has been a defaulter to the government, in the very department over which he now presides, for many years, for ten thousand dollars, as the records of the Federal Court in this town, (Frankfort) will show.—And adds, "there are matters connected with this delinquency, which would make common men stare."

The Rev. Alexander McChesney, professor in Dickinson college, has been chosen Professor of languages in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in place of Dr. Nelson, resigned in consequence of ill health.

A young man named DeWolf was killed on Thursday last, in the passing of a boat through one of the locks of the U. S. Canal near Leland.

EUROPE. In the long detail of foreign occurrences, there is but little that indicates the approach of those decisive events which are necessary to determine the result of the great strife between Russia and Turkey. Their relative positions have undergone little alteration since the commencement of the present campaign. Russia is still, as she has been from the beginning, wielding her immense resources with a vigor and energy which, however skillfully they may have been directed, have failed to make any sensible impression upon her equally energetic and if we look back to her starting point, far more rapidly improving foe. In the beginning of the war, the Russian Emperor found himself at the head of an army which is represented as disciplined in the most modern school of warfare—ably appointed and commanded by officers of the highest reputation. The Sultan, on the other hand, had, but a very short time before, deprived himself of the arm of defence upon which his ancestors had, for centuries, been accustomed to rely—the destruction of the Janissaries, whilst it gave an earnest of the determined energy which might be expected from him on other occasions, seemed calculated to go far in rendering that energy ineffectual. But the same resolution, which sustained him through the hazardous attempt to remove from around his throne the licentious band who had been taught to look upon their services to their Country in the time of war, as affording to them a right to direct the acts of their government in time of peace, has served also to support him in the crisis which the cupidity of a neighboring power has produced.

The result of the events which seem so slow in developing themselves, depends, perhaps, less upon the efforts of Russia, in invasion, and those of Turkey in repelling her attacks, than upon the position which adventitious circumstances may compel some of the other powers of Europe to take.

The rumor which we published yesterday of an engagement between the British and French Fleets, and the Russian blockading Squadron in the Archipelago is too vague to admit of speculation as to its consequences. But the preservation of peace between the Christian Powers of Europe has for some time been precarious, and the Russian and Turkish war promises to afford, in its course, many causes for creating national jealousies, which may terminate in hostilities of an extent commensurate with the power of the nations who may engage in them.

Balt. Gaz.

COURIER OFFICE. Charleston, Aug. 2—4 1/2 P.M.

Important Rumor.—We learn from the owner of the French brig and schooner which arrived here on Wednesday last from Guadaloupe, that previous to their sailing, a vessel arrived at Pont Petre in a very short passage from Marseilles, reported that some French and English merchant vessels attempting to pass the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles, were taken possession of by the Russian Admiral; whereupon the commanders of the French and British fleets made demand for their restoration, which being refused, force was resorted to, and resulted in the destruction of the Russian fleet.

We have not been able to learn the date of the sailing of the vessel from Marseilles, upon which rests the probability of the report—but as the above brig and schooner had only sixteen days passage from Goree (Africa) to Guadaloupe, the passage of the vessel from Marseilles may have been proportionably short. The position occupied by the respective fleets at our last date, and the excitement occasioned by the blockade, give probability to the rumor.

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BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS. A battle was fought about the latter end of July in Randolph county, Missouri, between a party of 26 frontier inhabitants, and from 80 to 100 loway and Sioux Indians who had, as alleged on the one hand, and denied on the other, taken some cattle from Chariton river, and who had been pursued by the whites for the purpose of regaining their cattle. The whites were defeated, losing three men killed and four wounded. The loss of the Indians was said to be ten or twelve killed. The Governor of Missouri has ordered out 1000 militia, which with the United States troops and volunteers on their march will make a force of about 3000 men.—The whole frontier is in a state of excitement.

P. S. We have just received a Missouri paper of 25th July, which states that the troops were not met with any Indians.

Signs of the Times.—The Upper Canada Advocate continues to publish conspicuously, and with commendation, the Revolutionary documents of the U. States. The last, is the draft of an address to the People by the provincial Congress.

HARRISBURG, AUG. 10. Pennsylvania Canal.—In the course of the last week three feet of water was let in to the canal opposite Duncan's Island, and the work at the Red Juniata and Hunters Falls tested. At both places, it was perfectly water tight.—A little more repairing will render the canal fit for navigation from Duncan's Island to Harrisburg. Between Harrisburg and Middletown some repairing is also to be done, but it is not expected that many days will be required to do it. The only heavy work is the raising of the dam at Duncan's Island, which is in competent hands. Altogether, we feel confident that this twenty four miles of canal will be navigable in September. Persons intimately acquainted with the state of the Juniata division of the canal, say it will be fit for navigation from Duncan's Island to Lewistown, in September, with the exception of the Aqueduct at the mouth of the Juniata, which cannot be completed this season.

[The Harrisburg Reporter of the 14th says, "since the above was in type, we have received information, that the water has reached this place, and is about two feet deep."]

PITTSBURG, AUG. 11. The Canal.—The Packet Boat General Lacombe and the Pittsburg and Blairsville Packet passed through the river locks,—the former descending and the latter ascending,—on the 9th. Yesterday the navigation of the canal may be said to have been formally commenced, though some parts of it have been in profitable use for a considerable time past.

A Canal Boat, laden with 130 barrels of Salt, arrived yesterday from the Kiskiminitas works.

Honorable Integrity.—It is most honorable to the integrity of the Nantucket ship masters, that a capital of nearly \$2,000,000 is employed in the remote parts of the earth with no other security than the honor and integrity of those to whose care it is entrusted. Instances of bad faith have been nevertheless, most rare. One shipmaster who has sailed more miles, and brought home more oil, than any other individual, never entered into any other contract than that implied by his assent to the following verbal instructions: "We wish you to go to the Pacific, fill with sperm oil, and come home again." So much for the effect of republican habits, Quaker morality, and general instruction.

While the workmen were employed in laying and soldering the iron pipes for conveying water, in Winchester, Va. a few days since, "electric shocks" were produced to such a degree as to cause them to discontinue their labors during the remainder of the day. Several citizens who were standing by got into the ditch and tried the experiment, when the effect was the same on all. The pipes are united in the same manner as those in this city; and the Winchester Republican remarks that "it was in driving closely the soldering lead that the shocks were produced. The sun was nearly vertical—the thermometer at 93 degrees; the ditch somewhat damp, and the pipes warm from the action of the sun upon them." The principle is no doubt that of galvanism.

Our Circuit Court (Bench, Bar, Jurors, Witnesses, Auditors, and all) has been completely wearied out by the long trials which have just terminated—for the present. The argument upon the motion for a new trial, in the case of the United States vs. Watkins, was not gone into on Thursday, the Court having determined to adjourn, after getting through some civil business, to Wednesday next, when it is supposed the motions in arrest of judgment, &c. of which notice has been given, will be argued.

The Grand Jury renewed its request for a discharge, and the Attorney of the United States consenting, it was discharged, after an unprecedented attendance of forty-two days.—Nat. Int.

The Frankfort Commentator asserts that "Wm. T. Barry has been a defaulter to the government, to the very department over which he now presides; for many years, for ten thousand dollars, as the records of the Federal Court in this town, (Frankfort) will show." And adds, "there are matters connected with this delinquency, which would make common men stare."

The Rev. Dr. Dickinson, professor in Dickinson college, has been chosen Professor of Literature in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in place of Dr. Nelson, resigned in consequence of ill health.

A young man named Dehuff, was killed on Thursday last, in the passing of a boat through one of the locks of the Union Canal, near Lehigh.

BEAUTIFUL LINES.

From Moore's "Lalla Rookh."

Alas! how light a cause may move
Dissensions between hearts that love!
Hearts that the world in vain has tried,
And sorrow but more closely tied;
That stood the storm when waves were rough,
Yet in a sunny hour fall off,
Like ships that have gone down to sea,
When heaven was all tranquillity;
A something bright as a look,
A word unkind, or wrongly taken,
O love, that tempests never shook!
A breath, a touch like this has shaken,
And ruder winds will soon rush in,
To spread the breach that acids begin,
And ever forget the gentle way.
They were in courtship's long day,
And voices lose the tone that shed,
A tender round all they said,
Till fast declining one by one,
The ecstasies of love are gone.

Nothing has so forcibly brought to our recollection the amusements of our youth, and the plays of "by-gone time," as the following, extracted from an Ohio paper. "Many's the time and oft," we have been participants in such scenes—and reckoned them amongst the "sunny spots of life." The youngsters in this part of the country, we believe, have now nearly exploded these old-fashioned amusements—and the tide of "civilization" has rolled westward.

From the St. Clairville, (O.) Gazette.
"O sister Phoebe, how merry were we,
When we sat under the Juniper tree."

Mr. Editor:—I have been long of the opinion that it is a great folly for the old to interfere with the amusements of the young and gay—they always have had, and always will have their amusements. If they are driven from one kind, they must from necessity have recourse to another.

The other evening I happened to be at a small party of young people whose Pa's and Ma's were strongly opposed to dancing. I had not been many minutes in the room, when a great, dirty-mouthed lubber, stretched himself up against the door frame, and cried out, "Hush." On being asked for whom he hung, he answered "Polly A—," on this, Polly, who was a very pretty and neat little girl, marched forward and submitted herself to be kissed by, and enclosed in the paws of this bear. Polly, in her turn, hung for a beau, who, in his turn, hung for some one else, until the whole company were up; then each kissed the other, and sat down. The company were hardly seated, when a female voice cried in my ear, "pleased or displeased?" I looked round, not knowing what to do, when the speaker gave me two or three blows over the shoulders, with a handkerchief curiously twisted for that purpose—upon which I told her I was displeased. She then asked me what would please me. While considering what answer to make, she thumped away at my shoulders, to the no small amusement of the whole company. I had hardly been let into the secrets of this play, when some one cried out, "button, button, who's got the button?" "Sally," says I, "pay your pawn," says the speaker. I threw my pen-knife into a hat held out for that purpose. After a short time the pawns were to be sold—"fine or superfine?" says one, holding up a pocket handkerchief, "fine," says another, "what shall the owner do to redeem it?" he shall kiss Mary B—wheelbarrow fashion. With no small confusion I now saw my pen-knife held up and pronounced "fine," and I then was doomed by a lady to go to the fire place, look up the chimney and say:

"Peep devil, peep at your brother,
"Why may't one devil peep at another."
Thus passed the evening. I was much amused with a pretty girl, who had got "ten feet" into a well—nothing but ten kisses could bring her out again. Not a few shins were broken in playing blind man's buff. I observed that the prettiest girls got the most kisses—were soonest hung, and first in forming the "wreath." In fact I saw one pretty girl kept on her feet for near half an hour, running about, first to please one man, and then another. I made another observation, that was, if a girl disliked a man, she gave him her cheek to kiss, but if not, he of course took revenge on her lips—now for my own part, I would as soon kiss the back of a lady's hand as her cheek.

I was sorely puzzled at one time when commanded to "bow to the whitest, kindest, prettiest, and kiss the one I loved best." With much ado I got down on my marrow bones before the most homely girl in the room, but as to kissing the one I loved best, it was a thing I could hardly venture to do if there had been none other present.

compared to divers unseemly animals and things; was run over a half a dozen of times; got my fingers barked hunting for the key; got my fingers barked against the mantle piece, blindfolded, and my shoulders yet ache at the very thoughts of the beating I got from the knotted handkerchief. I do not wish to

complain, Mr. Editor, for I got no more than my share—nor have we much to lose, or gain by such amusements. But do not the ladies lose by admitting the men to such personal familiarities? Do we not set a less value on the endearments of beauty and love, when they have been lavished on fifty men before?

To make a Good Wife unhappy.—(We apprehend there are many husbands who will read the following with a blush.) See her as seldom as possible. If she is warm-hearted and cheerful in temper, or if after days or weeks absence, she meets you with a smiling face, and in an affectionate manner, be sure to look coldly upon her, and answer her with monosyllables. If she force back her tears, and is resolved to look cheerful, sit down and gape in her presence till she is fully convinced of your indifference. Never think you have any thing to do to make her happy; but that her happiness is to flow from gratifying your caprices, and when she has done all a woman can do, be sure you do not feel gratified. Never take an interest in any of her pursuits; and if she asks your advice, make her feel that she is troublesome and impertinent. If she attempts to rally you good-humoredly, on any of your peculiarities, never join in the laugh, but frown her into silence. If she has faults, (which without doubt she will have, and perhaps may be ignorant of,) never attempt with kindness to correct them, but continually obtrude upon her ears, "what a good wife Mr. Smith has." "How happy Mr. Smith is with his wife." "That any man would be happy with such a wife." In company never seem to know you have a wife, treat all her remarks with indifference, and be affable and complacent to every other lady. If you follow these directions you may be certain of an obedient and a heart-broken wife. N. Y. Mirror.

Chinese Manners.—Pekin, the Metropolis of China, is erected on a very fertile plain, not far south of the Great Wall, in the most salubrious part of China, abounding with corn, fruits, herbs, and roots, and all the necessities and comforts of life, except that of tea, none of which grows in that province. The streets are always crowded, though Chinese women never appear in them, except in covered seats or chairs. The reason of this crowding is, that all provisions are brought thither by land carriage, no river or canal coming within three miles of the city, which occasions the streets to be filled with carts, camels, horses, and other beasts of burden, with their drivers, inasmuch that it is difficult to pass through the gates in a morning or evening. The artificers also contribute to increase the crowd, as they work in the houses of those who employ them, and are perpetually looking out for business.

Barbers go about ringing bells to get customers. They carry with them a stool, basin, towel, pot and fire, and when any person calls to them, they run up to him, and placing their stool in a convenient place in the street, they shave the head, clean the ears, put the eyebrows in order, and brush the shoulders, all for the value of a little more than a half-penny. They then ring their bell again, and are ready for another customer. The tailors who ply in the streets, go home to the houses of their customers, and do their work there. They do not use thimbles as ours do, but tie a rag upon their fingers; nor do they sit down to their work, but sew standing, except when they grow tired. The work is upon a table, and they stand close to it. The motley crowd, busied in their several occupations, cause a vast confusion; while jugglers, ballad-singers, and nostrum-mongers, are encircled by their respective mobs. Canton Register.

The Mystic Number.—Professor Eaton, in the last number of Silliman's Journal of Science, has shown that five is the most favorite number of nature. He says at least half of all known plants have the parts of fructification in fives, or in a number which is the product of five. The radiated division of animals, such as the sea star, Medusa's head, and every species of coral rock, have their rays in fives, or in a number produced by some product of five. Throughout the whole vertebral division of Cuvier, five is the leading number. We have five fingers to the hand, and five toes to the foot, in common with most animals which are provided with organs for sucking their young. We have five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, taste, and feeling; and Professor Eaton further says there are five principles constituting the highest ver-

matter; 2, the attractive principle; 3, the living principle; 4, the sentient principle; 5, the intellectual principle.

A jockey residing in the west of England, having a horse to sell a short time ago, a person wishing to purchase, desired, as is customary, to see his pa-

ces, upon which the jockey placed his son, a lad about ten years old, upon the horse's back, who had not proceeded many yards before some doubts came across his mind whether the animal was his father's or not. Checking the horse he inquired of the latter in an undertone, "If the horse was to be rode for to buy or to sell?"

"Ecstasy."—The animal magnetizers of Paris pretend, that when they have thrown any one into a state of what they are pleased to call "ecstasy," the body is insensible to suffering; and they are just now circulating and attaching great importance to the case of an old lady of 64; who, having been thrown by them into a state of ecstasy, underwent, as they say, the severe operation of having an ulcerous cancer cut out of her neck, without experiencing the slightest pain! During the whole of the operation, adds the statement, she exhibited no sense of suffering, or even of sensation until towards the end, when she laughed like a person who was tickled, and exclaimed, "Passez me chatouillez pas"—leave off, do not tickle me." Previous to each dressing of the wound, she was again magnetized, with perfect success, and the cure was complete.

A gentleman who has performed a round about journey of about 1000 miles in the state of New York, says the condition of the currency of that part of the country, is deplorable. There is little in circulation but paper, and that paper is of the worst description, one and two dollar notes. At Niagara he found it difficult to obtain change for a dollar note. Many of the people were very desirous for a law similar to that enacted by our Legislature to prohibit the circulation of all notes of a less denomination than five dollars. If they can procure the passage of such an act, silver will be as plenty with them this time next year, as small notes are at present. Phila. Gaz.

A gentleman, (J. D. Homergue) who received a part of his early education in an extensive manufactory of silks, at Nismes, in France, and who is acquainted with all the process of raising the silk worms, and manufacturing silk, has been a few months in Philadelphia, and states, that the silk produced by the worms in this country, particularly in Pennsylvania, is superior to that of any country he has ever seen. Ib.

John Major, indicted for the murder of Reuben Gale in September last, was tried at Frankfort, Ky. in the latter part of July. The trial commenced on the 23d and was concluded on the 25th. The prisoner was acquitted. In the trial, a question of law was raised and decided—whether the deposition of the deceased, taken as his dying declaration, could be read in evidence—it being proved that he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. The deposition was rejected. N. Y. Com. Adv.

At the peace of 1763, when Canada was acquired by the English Government, there were only 60,000 inhabitants. There are now upwards of a million.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of GALLOWAY and McCREARY are requested to settle with the Subscriber on or before the 1st of October next, as I, the surviving Partner, am required to make settlement with the Executors.

DAVID McCREARY. 6t.

Gettysburg Troop! You will parade for discipline, on Saturday the 29th inst. at the Court house in Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. McGAUGHY, Jr. Capt. August 11. 1p

DR. SNYDER, HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. Paxton, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in SURGERY can be exhibited. March 31. 1p

New Goods. BT. GILBERT.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the Manufacturers a large assortment of GOODS, consisting of Dress Goods, &c. &c. &c.

Hardware, & Queensware— which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Courthouse. Gettysburg, May 19. 1p

CASH will be given at this Office for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS. Aug 11. 1p

A FARM FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 26th of August inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the subscriber will Offer for Sale at Public Auction,

A TRACT OF LAND, Lying in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing

121 ACRES,

2 Perches. This land is about 5 1/2 miles from Gettysburg, a short distance (about 1/2 mile) south of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, and adjoins the dwelling-place of Mr. John Miller, and the land of Mr. Thomas J. Cooper. It is now tenanted by Mr. S. Cassatt, whose term will expire on the 1st April next, when possession may be had of the Property. The soil of this Farm is susceptible of great improvement; and with a little care, it might be rendered a very productive farm, as the present crops show. The land lies in a fine plain, remarkably well for cultivation. It has a fair proportion of Meadow-ground, and a considerable quantity of Woodland. The improvements consist of a substantial

Log Dwelling-house, a good Barn, lately re-

paired, and other necessary Out-houses. The Terms of Sale are:—that one-third of the purchase-money be paid in hand, and the residue in three equal yearly payments—the payments to be secured by bond, with surety, to be approved by the subscriber, and by mortgage of the land.

CHARLES E. MAYER, Baltimore.

August 11. For further information, inquire of K. KENTER, or M. C. CLARKSON, Gettysburg.

Trade and Commerce.

THE Subscriber, late commercial Editor of the Chronicle, having leased the Fountain Inn, situate in Light-street, near Baltimore street, the most CENTRAL PUBLIC HOUSE in the city, is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders in a manner with which he thinks they will be pleased, either in good eating, drinking or lodging—and ere long with information—an extensive range of Stables being attached, their horses will be taken care of also. Terms—Dinner 50 cents; Breakfast or Supper 37 1/2 cents; Lodging 25 cents; or, for a day's boarding and lodging, one dollar. Families travelling, can have distinct apartments if they wish. Horses taken at livery 24 hours for 50 cents. And not to be altogether out of sight of trading, any editor or proprietor of a paper, any where, who will give the foregoing three conspicuous insertions in the inner form, and send one of his papers containing it to the Fountain Inn, shall have two days boarding and lodging, the first time he passes this way, provided too many do not call at a time. W. G. LYFORD. Fountain Inn, Light-st. Baltimore. August 4th, 1829.

N. B. The Table of the Fountain Inn will be always supplied with the substantial, varieties and dainties, not only of the Baltimore, but of the Norfolk and other neighboring markets.

EPHRAIM MARTIN, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and former customers, and the Public in general, that he has become a Subscriber to Mr. ALLEN WARD'S PATENT PROTRACTOR SYSTEM for cutting all kinds of Garments, which system is in general use throughout the United States, and is, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others that I have spoken of, the best that ever has been introduced in our country. Every Subscriber to Mr. Ward's System receives, from Philadelphia, a Book of the Fashions every three months, which will enable them at all times to cut and make fashionable work. Any person wishing to become a Subscriber to the above system can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber, who has been legally appointed agent, by Mr. Ward.

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand in the West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg—where the best and most fashionable work shall be done, on the shortest notice and at reasonable prices, for Cash. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken. E. M. July 21. 1p

Liberty Riflemen.

YOU will parade on the farm of S. Eichelberger, in Liberty township, on Saturday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, M. with arms and uniform in complete order. By order, R. SCOTT, O. S. Aug 11. 1p

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, on the premises, the following valuable Property:

A Tract of first rate Limestone Land,

Late the Estate of JOHN McCREARY, deceased, situate partly in Conowago, and partly in Mountpleasant townships, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Abraham Reiff, Henry Herring, Widow Wills, and others, and containing

221 Acres, & 118 Perches, neat measure, PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are, a two-story Log House, a 1 1/2 story House, a Still-house, a double log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant Well of water, with a Pump, convenient to the house; also a good Spring, convenient to the house.

Two Lime-stone Quarries opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be well watered:

An elegant Mill Seat, which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover; a public road passing the door; and has long been known as one of the surest, and as productive as any in the neighborhood. Persons wishing to see the property will call upon Thomas McCreary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and who will shew the same.

The above mentioned Farm can be divided, very advantageously, into two. The Conditions,—five thousand dollars in hand, on the first of April next, the remainder in six equal yearly payments. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when attendance will be given by THOMAS McCREARY, J. J. JOSEPH McCREARY, J. S. June 30. 1p

FOR SALE, A Valuable Property,

IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 ACRES OF LAND, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$130. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Trustee. May 19. 1p

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED Valuable Medicines.

LEE'S Famous Antibilious Pills, 25 and 50 cts. per box, in tin boxes. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons of every situation and every age. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c. Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Purgative Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops—Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Toile Powder, which cleansed and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and destroying corns.

*The above highly approved medicines are sold by

Gettysburg, who has just received a

Caution—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

Thousands of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it. May 19. 1p